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ABSTRACT

The 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights' ratification will be celebrated in 1991. This document discusses the various ways the Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution has planned to celebrate this historic anniversary. Four sections are featured: (1) introduction; (2) programs and plans for 1990 and 1991; (3) how you can get involved; and (4) resources. Elementary teachers and secondary social studies teachers may find the materials in this guide useful in planning units of study about this event. (DB)

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The Bill of Rights and Beyond

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A RESOURCE GUIDE

THE COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

FOREWORD

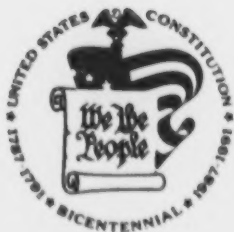
The five-year celebration of the Constitution's Bicentennial concludes with a commemoration of the Judicial Branch in 1990 and a commemoration of *The Bill of Rights and Beyond* in 1991. In preparation, the Commission created two *ad hoc* advisory panels to make suggestions on how best to honor the Judicial Branch and Bill of Rights and involve as many people as possible in the commemoration. The Commission wishes to thank and acknowledge the effort of these committees: The Advisory Committee on Article III, chaired by Chief Judge Howard T. Markey of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit; and the Advisory Committee on the Bill of Rights, chaired by Judge Frank Coffin of the First U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Many of the plans and programs being designed for the 1990 and 1991 commemorations were suggested by these committees.

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THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND BEYOND



A RESOURCE GUIDE

SEPTEMBER 1990

This guide has been prepared as a public service by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution to encourage and assist individuals and groups in participating in the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Judiciary and the Bill of Rights. The contents, products and materials included in this guide do not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission. Listing of an item does not constitute an endorsement, representation or warranty for which the Commission can be held legally responsible. While every effort has been made to guarantee the accuracy of the entries, the Commission cannot be responsible for changes that may have occurred.

Special thanks to Frank Bowen for many of the line art drawings.

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SECTION I:

INTRODUCTION

"We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness— That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government...."

The Declaration of Independence, 1776



THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND BEYOND: "A CALL TO ACTION"



The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for, among old parchments, or musty records. They are written, as with a sun beam in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of the divinity itself; and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power.

So wrote Alexander Hamilton in 1775. A year later, the American colonies declared themselves independent in the name of these "rights of mankind," and announced that the purpose of government was "to secure these rights." In so doing, they became the first people in history to found a nation on the basis of rights they claimed as shared with all human beings everywhere.

The great documents of Hamilton's day have now become "musty records" themselves. Yet Americans continue to hold them in esteem, not because they are the sources of our rights but because they express the spirit of a people that will never allow its rights to be erased.

America has always been about rights. The founding generation understood that such a dedication was experimental, and indeed the continuing quest for a proper balance between majority rule and minority rights has been the fabric of American history. For over 200 years, Americans have been constantly learning about individual rights and the challenges of sustaining them. They have learned, not just by studying the "old parchments," but by living out their promise. While many nations are based on a shared language or ethnic heritage, Americans have made rights the foundation of their national identity.

To celebrate and to reflect upon the idea of rights is therefore a fitting climax to 15 years of commemorating our nation's Bicentennial, from the Declaration of Independence to the Constitution and Bill of Rights. On this occasion, the Commission will focus on the Bill of Rights and on the other constitutional provisions that secure rights, including the original Constitution and those subsequent Amendments extending human rights. Our theme is: *The Bill of Rights and Beyond*. In adopting this theme, we wish to embody the concept that the original Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the subsequent amendments *together* extend a guarantee of rights to all Americans, and to express the hope that these rights will be secure for all people in generations to come.

In 1991, we hope that all Americans will discover a new appreciation of "the blessings of liberty." The Commission will emphasize three basic points:

- The rights secured by the Constitution as it is today are precious and call forth our best efforts to preserve them.
- A concern for preserving our own rights cannot be separated from a respect for the rights of others.
- In order to preserve our rights and to respect those of others, we must understand what those rights are.

To convey this basic message to the American people, the Commission will continue its cornerstone projects in education, especially for the teachers, who are on the "firing line." It will also make a major effort to enlist the cooperation of state and local governments, private corporations and associations, the media, civic groups, and others in commemorative activities.

*"...proclaim
liberty
throughout all
the land unto all
the inhabitants
thereof...."*

*Leviticus 25:10
(Inscription on the
Liberty Bell)*

The Commission's education projects will reach every level of education and every state in the Union. The major national programs include: the Discretionary Grants Program to "Teach the Teachers"; the National Historical-Pictorial Map Contest; the National Bicentennial Competition; the National History Day Competitions on "Rights in History"; the College-Community Forums Program; the Adult/Continuing Education Program; educational materials; and the Commission Speakers Bureau.

To encourage state and local governments, businesses, and associations, the Commission will sponsor a series of regional meetings around the country to share program ideas and resources on the Bill of Rights; Commission representatives will also attend the annual meetings of major private organizations. The ethnic groups that are part of the "American tapestry" will be encouraged to celebrate their own special contributions to the nation, together with our common heritage as Americans. A nationwide public service advertising campaign will help to raise public awareness of the Bill of Rights Bicentennial, and the Commission will serve as a central clearinghouse of information on Bill of Rights programs.

In 1991, the Commission's programs will be highlighted in a series of special events, culminating on December 15, the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights' ratification. The Commission encourages all Americans to become involved in commemorative programs. These might include:

- Law Day programs for schools, bar associations, and other groups
- Fourth of July festivities honoring the Bill of Rights
- Constitution Week (September 17-23) activities, including bell ringing, public readings of the Constitution and Bill of Rights, or dedication ceremonies for parks or monuments
- A national "Teach About" for 1991, culminating the week of December 9-13
- Special ceremonies on December 15 to honor the Bicentennial of the Ratification of the Bill of Rights

The Commission's basic goal is to encourage all Americans to learn more about the rights we share. Improved education about the Constitution in the nation's schools and colleges has been and will continue to be the Commission's top priority. To reach the public at large is also a vital part of the Commission's strategy, however, because public attention is the first step toward public education. To capture public attention, the Commission must reach people where they live: in schools, at work, in grocery stores, at clubs, in churches, at sporting events, and at home.

The Commission calls upon public and private organizations to help in giving us all a "history and civics lesson" on the Bill of Rights and its meaning. If your organization has a Bicentennial program, join it. If it has no program, start one. Every American should become involved in some way in commemorating the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights, for the simple reason that it touches the lives of each of us. The Commission's goal is to encourage that involvement, to help make everyone aware of "The Blessings of Liberty."

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE U.S. BILL OF RIGHTS

During the summer of 1787, 55 delegates from 12 of the 13 states, met in Philadelphia and drafted a new Constitution for the United States of America. They had been summoned to Philadelphia not to create a new form of government but to amend the Articles of Confederation. The Articles had governed the United States since the Revolution. By design, they provided very little authority to the national government.

Under the Articles, there was no chief executive, only one house of the legislature, and no federal court system to mediate squabbles between states or between residents of different states. And these interstate squabbles over land use, water rights, boundaries, and commerce were common. The situation became so bad by 1786 that a group of delegates from several states met in Annapolis in September to resolve some of the key issues of dispute. Failing, they called on the Confederation Congress to convene a meeting of all the states "to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union." That meeting, convened in May 1787, became known as the Constitutional Convention.

On September 17, 1787, after nearly four months of secret debate, compromise, and voting, 42 of the 55 delegates who had attended the convention were still in Philadelphia. Thirty-nine of them signed a draft for a new Constitution and requested that the Confederation Congress forward it to the states for ratification. The Constitution created a new government with three separate but equal branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—and a federal system with a new balance between national and state authority.

Eleven days after the Constitution was signed and sent to the Congress, it was submitted to the states for ratification. Less than three months later, three states—Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—had ratified it. By January 9, 1788, the list of states that had ratified had grown to five, with the addition of Georgia and Connecticut. Thus, in less than four months, the Constitution was more than halfway toward the nine state ratifications necessary (Article VII) to become the law of the land. But the path was still strewn with pitfalls. Several of the larger, more populous states—Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia—had yet to act. It was in these states that the opponents of the Constitution, Anti-Federalists as they were called, hoped to defeat ratification, using as their key argument the lack of a bill of rights.

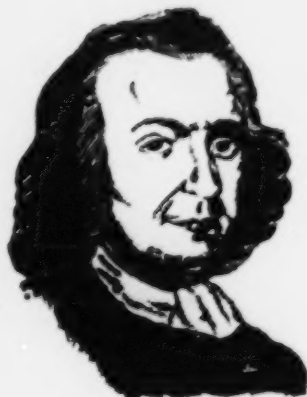
Much of the battle over ratification took place in the newspapers and pamphlets of the day. Some essays supporting ratification—written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay—became known as *The Federalist Papers*, and first appeared on October 27, 1787.

The Anti-Federalists had their advocates, too. Using pseudonyms like "Cato," "Brutus," and "Centinel," they argued against the need for a strong federal government and in favor of a bill of rights. The Anti-Federalists hoped to amend the Constitution radically, inserting severe restrictions on the new federal government created by the Constitution. They were unhappy with the concentration of power in the central government, an intrusion, as they saw it, into the affairs of the states. Opponents such as Patrick Henry of Virginia and Melancton Smith of New York attacked the Constitution on these lines. But it was the lack of a bill of rights that made the new Constitution most vulnerable.

The Massachusetts ratification convention, in April 1788, saw the first organized opposition to the new Constitution. Only an agreement from the Federalists that they would support amendments *after* ratification let the

"There is no Declaration of Rights, and the Laws of the general government being paramount to the laws and constitution of the several States, the Declaration of Rights in the separate States are no security. Nor are the people secured even in the enjoyment of a common law."

George Mason,
1787



Constitution be ratified by nineteen votes. Every state ratifying convention after Massachusetts followed suit, until over 200 such recommendations were made by the states. An unwieldy number, but necessary because without them the Constitution would not have been ratified, such bargains saved the Constitution from defeat in state conventions, especially Virginia and New York. With New Hampshire's ratification on June 21, 1788, the new Constitution was approved.

The Constitution was declared ratified on July 2, 1788. On October 10, the Confederation Congress completed its last day of business as elections for the new Congress and Presidential Electors got underway. The First Federal Congress met in New York City—the national capital—on March 4, 1789. On April 30, after a triumphant journey by carriage from his native Mount Vernon, George Washington was inaugurated the First President of the United States.

The First Federal Congress then set out to provide substance for the framework of government created by the Constitution. Much legislation had to be enacted to make the Framers' vision a reality. So extensive was the work of the First Congress in laying down the fundamentals of government, it has become regarded as the "second constitutional convention." The Department of Foreign Affairs (later the State Department) was created on July 27; the War (later Defense) Department on August 7; the Treasury Department on September 2; and the position of Postmaster General on September 22. On September 24, 1789, the Judiciary Act was signed by President Washington, creating the federal court system authorized in Article III of the Constitution.

As mentioned, a key issue addressed, but not resolved, in the Constitutional Convention, and which figured prominently in the ratification debates, was a national bill of rights. It should not be assumed that the Founding Fathers did not discuss rights during the four summer months that led to the signing of the Constitution. Securing the "blessings of liberty" was very much on their minds. These were learned men, familiar with the constitutional history and common law of England. They had a keen understanding of the long struggle for English liberties, from Magna Carta to the Petition of Right and the Glorious Revolution. Indeed, the English Bill of Rights of 1689 (which also pertained to the colonists in America) guaranteed a number of rights dealing with due process, such as prohibition of excessive bail or fines and cruel and unusual punishment.

The Framers were familiar with the works of John Locke and Montesquieu and the philosophy of natural rights. These philosophers held that government existed for the purpose of securing the preexisting rights of the people, and it must be limited in its powers. Such a limited government, they thought, would ensure freedom of religion, speech, assembly, and press—liberties that needed to be protected from the abuses of sovereign and Parliament alike.

Nevertheless, the question of a bill of rights was not even mentioned on the floor of the Convention until September 12, a scant five days before the Constitution was signed. George Mason of Virginia—who had written the Virginia Declaration of Rights in 1776—and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts argued for a bill of rights to protect individual liberties. Delegates such as Roger Sherman of Connecticut claimed that a such a provision was not needed; eight of the 13 state constitutions in effect at the time included bills of rights, and the new Constitution itself guaranteed many rights including such freedoms as the right of the writ of *habeas corpus* (Article I, Section 9), freedom from the passage by Congress of bills of attainder and *ex post facto* laws (Article I, Sections 9 and 10), equality for all under the law by the prohibition of the granting of titles of nobility (Article I, Section 9), the freedom to directly elect their representatives in the House (Article I, Section 2), and the right to a jury trial in criminal cases (Article III, Section 2). Mason's motion to include a bill of rights in the final draft of the Constitution lost, ten states to none, with Massachusetts not voting. Five days later, September 17, 1787, Mason, Gerry, and Edmund Randolph of Virginia refused to sign the draft of the new Constitution.



"My own opinion has always been in favor of a bill of rights; provided it be so framed as not to imply powers not meant to be included in the enumeration. At the same time I have never thought the omission a material defect, nor been anxious to supply it even by subsequent amendment, for any other reason than that it is anxiously desired by others."

James Madison



"A Bill of Rights is what the people are entitled to against any government on earth, general or particular, and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inference."

Thomas Jefferson,
December 20, 1787

It was Representative James Madison of Virginia who, on May 4, 1789, proposed that debate on amendments to the Constitution begin at the end of the month. Madison had opposed a bill of rights at both the Philadelphia Convention and the Virginia ratification convention, but the near defeat of the Constitution in his home state had persuaded him to rethink his position. Madison also saw his introduction of such a proposal as a way to neutralize the active Anti-Federalists, who still harbored hopes for another Constitutional Convention. Madison had come to realize that unless a bill of rights was added, it was likely many states would call for a new convention, one that would probably rewrite much of the Constitution—if such a convention could, in fact, be convened.

Despite some opposition in the House, Madison persisted. During the next month he reviewed more than 200 suggested amendments made by the states and distilled them into 80 categories. Madison's original proposal on June 8, 1789, comprised eight amendments, encompassing seventeen changes in the Constitution. The first, taken from Virginia's Declaration of Rights, contained three general statements: that all power is vested in the people; that government ought to be exercised for the people's benefit; and that people have the right to reform their government. The second dealt with the number of representatives in the House, and the number of people each would represent. The third specified that no pay increase could take effect for members of Congress "until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."

Next followed five proposals including most of the language that eventually became the Bill of Rights as we know it. Madison had proposed that each amendment be placed in the Constitution in the article and section where it pertained, but at the insistence of Roger Sherman, the House chose to add amendments to the Constitution in numerical order, as we find them today. The Anti-Federalists were appalled. Not only was there now a proposed bill of rights, there was no remedy in it for the real problem they found with the new Constitution—the precedence of the federal power over that of the states.

The first of Madison's proposals was dropped in committee; the rest were assigned numbers. On August 24, the House approved 17 proposed amendments and sent them to the Senate. A month later, the House and Senate agreed on 12 proposed amendments—beginning with the proposal on the number of Representatives and ending with "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." On September 25, 1789, the proposed amendments were offered to the legislatures of the several states for ratification. The Constitution was about to get a Bill of Rights, two years and eight days after the draft of the Constitution was signed in Philadelphia.

The ratification process began quickly. On November 20, 1789, less than two months after the twelve amendments went to the states, New Jersey ratified eleven, rejecting amendment two. One day later, North Carolina, which had refused to ratify the Constitution without a bill of rights, voted to ratify the Constitution and became the twelfth state. Within another month, Maryland and North Carolina ratified all twelve proposed amendments, and by June, 1790, a total of nine states had ratified the same amendments. When, on January 10, 1791, Vermont joined the original 13 states in the Union, it became necessary to secure ratification in eleven states to make the amendments part of the Constitution. This happened when Vermont became number ten (November 3, 1791) and Virginia number eleven (December 15, 1791).

A Bill of Rights had been set into the Constitution. To the world this new charter gave a message that without individual liberties, independence is meaningless. But the Bill of Rights did not provide guarantees of individual liberty to *all* Americans. It would take almost seventy years and a Civil War before the question of equality for blacks was settled. It would be 150 years before women were guaranteed equal suffrage under the Constitution.

Today, all Americans are protected by the Bill of Rights and subsequent Amendments. For example, we can look to the First Amendment as guardian of our liberty—protecting religious freedom, free speech, and a free press. Amendments Four through Eight articulate the ideal of justice—with such provisions as protection from unreasonable searches and seizures, due process of law, the guarantee of a fair trial by jury, and protection from cruel and unusual punishment.

The Civil War Amendments (Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth), as well as the Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth, provide equality by protecting the voting rights of women, the disadvantaged, and eighteen-year-olds. Moreover, the Fourteenth Amendment gave new meaning to the Bill of Rights by making some of its provisions, through the "due process" clause, applicable to the states as well as to the national government.

With the addition of the Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments, the rights of *all* Americans were secured. Under the Constitution, there was to be no distinction, no separation. The Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments have made our Constitutional system of government a beacon to the rest of the world—especially evidenced at this time in Eastern Europe—by providing a model for a political system that effectively guarantees the rights of the individual.

*"Wasn't it the
best minds of
your country...
who wrote your
famous
Declaration of
Independence,
your bill of
human rights
and your
Constitution?...
Those great
documents...
inspire us all;
they inspire us
despite the fact
that they are
over 200 years
old. They
inspire us to be
citizens."*

Vaclav Havel,
President of
Czechoslovakia
Address to Congress,
February 21, 1990



SOME SIGNIFICANT DATES ON RIGHTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

JANUARY

- January 1, 1808: Law abolishing U.S. importation of slaves goes into effect.
- January 1, 1831: First issue of William Lloyd Garrison's anti-slavery weekly newspaper, *The Liberator*, appears.
- January 1, 1892: Processing center for arriving immigrants opens on Ellis Island in New York harbor.
- January 2, 1800: Free Blacks of Philadelphia present a petition against slavery to Congress.
- January 6, 1832: The New England Anti-Slavery Society is formed.
- January 10, 1791: Vermont ratifies the Constitution.
- January 15, 1929: Martin Luther King Jr. is born.
- January 18, 1790: South Carolina ratifies all proposed amendments.*
- January 18-27, 1830: The Webster-Hayne debates over nature of the Union and "states rights" take place.
- January 19, 1786: The Virginia House of Burgesses passes Statute of Religious Freedom, abolishing an established church in Virginia.
- January 23, 1964: The Twenty-fourth Amendment, removing economic restrictions on voting, is ratified.
- January 25, 1790: New Hampshire ratifies all proposed amendments but number two.*
- January 28, 1790: Delaware ratifies all proposed amendments but number one.*

"Happily, the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens...."

George Washington,
Letter to the
Touro Synagogue of
Newport, RI

FEBRUARY

- February 3, 1870: The Fifteenth Amendment, granting former slaves the right to vote, is ratified.
- February 6, 1788: Massachusetts ratification convention is first to propose additions (amendments) to the new Constitution, then ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 187-168.
- February 7, 1795: The Eleventh Amendment is ratified.
- February 10, 1947: Supreme Court in Everson v. Board of Education of Ewing Township rules that public funds can be used to transport students to parochial schools.
- February 15, 1820: Susan B. Anthony is born.
- February 16, 1835: Supreme Court rules in Barron v. Baltimore that the Bill of Rights is not binding on state governments.

* The first two amendments in the original Bill of Rights, having to do with regulating the number and salary of representatives in Congress, were never ratified.

- February 24, 1790: New York ratifies all proposed amendments but number two.*
- February 24, 1803: Supreme Court in Marbury v. Madison declares a law of Congress unconstitutional, thus establishing the principle of judicial review in constitutional issues.
- February 25, 1870: The first Black Senator, Hiram R. Revels (R-Mississippi), takes his seat.
- February 27, 1788: The Massachusetts State Assembly declares slave trading illegal.



MARCH

- March 2, 1939: Massachusetts ratifies the Bill of Rights.
- March 3, 1832: Supreme Court in Worcester v. Georgia overturns state law and upholds right of self-government among Indian tribes.
- March 3, 1865: The Freedmen's Bureau, a federal agency to help recently emancipated slaves, is created.
- March 6, 1857: Supreme Court delivers in Scott v. Sandford the "Dred Scott" decision removing limitations on the expansion of slavery.
- March 7-25, 1965: Civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama.
- March 10, 1790: Pennsylvania ratifies all proposed amendments but numbers one and two.*
- March 16, 1751: James Madison is born.**
- March 18, 1831: Supreme Court in Cherokee Nation v. Georgia defines the legal status of Indian nations and jurisdiction of the courts over them.
- March 18, 1939: Georgia ratifies the Bill of Rights.
- March 18, 1963: Supreme Court declares in Gideon v. Wainwright that an indigent accused of a serious crime is entitled under the Sixth Amendment to state-appointed counsel.
- March 20, 1852: Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is published.
- March 26, 1962: The Supreme Court in Baker v. Carr rules that federal courts have the power to order reapportionment of seats in state legislatures, thus setting the stage for "one-man, one-vote" principle.
- March 29, 1961: The Twenty-third Amendment, granting citizens in the District of Columbia the right to vote for electors for President and Vice President, is ratified.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof....

Amendment I

"Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties."

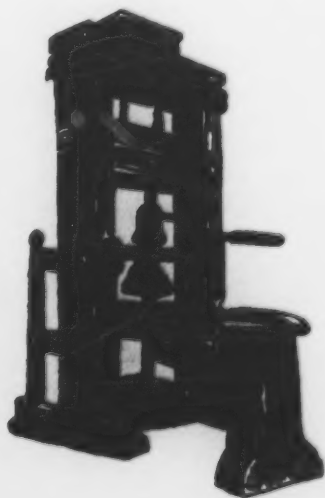
*John Milton,
Areopagitica, 1644*

* See footnote for January 18, 1790.

** Britain and America used the old Julian Calendar until September 1752, when the Gregorian Calendar already followed in most of Europe was adopted; in the 18th Century the latter calendar was 11 days "ahead" of the former. (March 16, 1751, is Madison's birthday on the Julian Calendar—March 27, 1751, on today's).

*Congress shall
make no law...
abridging the
freedom of
speech, or of the
press....*

Amendment I



APRIL

- April 6, 1917: Jeanette Rankin takes her seat as the first woman in Congress.
- April 9, 1956: Supreme Court in Slochower v. Board of Education of New York declares unconstitutional the discharge of public employees for invoking Fifth Amendment guarantees against forced self-incrimination.
- April 11, 1968: President Johnson signs the 1968 Civil Rights Act, making discrimination illegal in most types of dwellings.
- April 19, 1939: Connecticut ratifies the Bill of Rights.
- April 20, 1971: Supreme Court in Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Board of Education rules that busing and reconfiguration of school districts is justified to combat long-held state-imposed segregation.
- April 28, 1788: Maryland ratification convention proposes 13 additions to Constitution, then ratifies 63-11.

MAY

- May 1909: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is founded in New York City.
- May 3, 1942: Government orders internment of Japanese and Japanese-Americans.
- May 4, 1789: Representative James Madison of Virginia proposes that debate in Congress on amendments to the Constitution begin at the end of the month.
- May 4-24, 1961: The first of the Civil Rights "freedom rides" in the South takes place.
- May 11, 1871: The National Women's Suffrage Association convenes in New York to mobilize for inclusion of women in guarantees of Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.
- May 17, 1954: Supreme Court in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka rules that "separate but equal" public schools are unconstitutional.
- May 23, 1788: South Carolina ratifies the new Constitution, 149-73, offering two proposed amendments.
- May 25, 1787: The Constitutional Convention convenes in Philadelphia.
- May 27, 1679: England passes the Habeas Corpus Act, guaranteeing the writ of *habeas corpus*.*
- May 28, 1896: Supreme Court rules in Plessy v. Ferguson that "separate-but-equal" public facilities are constitutional. Justice John Harlan issues an eloquent dissent.
- May 29, 1851: Sojourner Truth speaks to Second Women's Rights Convention.
- May 31, 1955: Supreme Court in ruling on phase II of the Brown case orders desegregation of nation's public schools "with all deliberate speed."

* See footnote for March 16, 1751.

JUNE

- June 7, 1628: England's Charles I agrees to the Petition of Right.*
- June 8, 1789: James Madison proposes in the House of Representatives eight amendments—incorporating 17 changes—to the Constitution.
- June 11, 1790: Rhode Island ratifies all proposed amendments but number two.**
- June 11, 1963: Federal Marshals under order of President Kennedy enforce court-ordered integration at the University of Alabama.
- June 12, 1776: Virginia House of Burgesses becomes the first colonial legislature to adopt a bill of rights.
- June 13, 1966: Supreme Court in Miranda v. Arizona rules that a suspect must be informed of his legal rights before custodial interrogations, as established by the Fifth and Sixth Amendments.
- June 14, 1943: Supreme Court in West Virginia Board of Education v. Barnette rules that states may not require students to salute the American flag in public schools.
- June 15, 1215: Magna Carta is signed.*
- June 15, 1924: Indian Citizenship Act, granting citizenship to all Native Americans not already citizens as a result of previous legislation, is passed.
- June 17, 1858: Abraham Lincoln gives his "House Divided" speech in Springfield, Illinois.
- June 21, 1788: New Hampshire ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 57-47, making the Constitution the law of the land. Twelve proposed amendments are offered.
- June 25, 1788: Virginia ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 89-79 and offers a 20-point "Bill of Rights" as well as 20 other proposed amendments.
- June 25, 1962: Supreme Court holds in Engel v. Vitale that official prayer in public schools violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

"... but if there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other it is the principle of free thought—not thought for those who agree with us but freedom for the thought we hate."

Justice Oliver
Wendell Holmes, Jr.,
U.S. v. Schwimmer,
1929

JULY

- July 1, 1971: The Twenty-sixth Amendment, granting franchise to all citizens 18 years or older, is ratified.
- July 2, 1964: Civil Rights Bill, setting up Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and outlawing discrimination in public accommodations, is signed by President Johnson.
- July 4, 1776: Independence Day

"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

Francois M. A. Voltaire,
1694-1778

* See footnote for March 16, 1751.

** See footnote for January 18, 1790.



Congress shall make no law... abridging...the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment I

- July 8, 1905: Angel Island authorized as immigration center in San Francisco. Becomes the "Ellis Island" of the West Coast for Asian immigrants.
- July 9, 1868: The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteeing citizenship, suffrage and due process to emancipated slaves is passed.
- July 10, 1754: The Albany Congress accepts a Plan of Union offered by Pennsylvania delegate Benjamin Franklin. Franklin later claimed to have modeled some of its features on the federal system of the Iroquois.
- July 13, 1787: Northwestern Ordinance passed, banning slavery in the Northwest Territory.
- July 14, 1798: The Sedition Act is passed.
- July 16, 1790: President Washington signs legislation establishing the District of Columbia as the national capital, beginning in 1800. Philadelphia is chosen as interim seat of government.
- July 16, 1791: Black mathematician and scientist Benjamin Banneker submits his plans for the nation's new capital in Washington, D.C.
- July 19, 1848: The first women's suffrage convention is held in Seneca Falls, New York.
- July 19, 1984: Representative Geraldine Ferraro from Queens, New York, is nominated to run for Vice-President of the United States on the Democratic Party ticket, the first woman to be nominated by a major party.
- July 26, 1788: New York ratifies the Constitution 30-27 and offers a "Bill of Rights" similar to Virginia's and 32 other proposed changes.

AUGUST

- August 2, 1788: North Carolina refuses to ratify the Constitution until a bill of rights is included.
- August 2, 1881: Samuel Gompers leads creation of Federation of Organized Traders and Labor Unions.
- August 6, 1965: The Voting Rights Act of 1965, abolishing literacy requirements and extending to Native Americans all protections granted non-native English-speaking citizens, is passed.
- August 8, 1735: The acquittal of John Peter Zenger, the first victory of "freedom of the press."*
- August 13-23, 1831: Nat Turner's slave rebellion takes place in Virginia.
- August 18, 1920: The Nineteenth Amendment, guaranteeing women the right to vote, is ratified.
- August 24, 1789: The House approves 17 proposed amendments and sends them to the Senate.
- August 28, 1963: During a Civil Rights march on Washington, D.C., Martin Luther King, Jr., delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech.

* See footnote for March 16, 1751.

SEPTEMBER

- September 4-25, 1957: President Eisenhower sends troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, to enforce court-ordered desegregation.
- September 6, 1839: Cherokee Nation adopts a Constitution patterned after the U.S. Constitution.
- September 9, 1957: President Eisenhower signs the first major Civil Rights legislation in decades, expanding voting rights for all Americans.
- September 12, 1787: A proposal to include a bill of rights in the original Constitution is unanimously defeated at the Constitutional Convention.
- September 14, 1807: Aaron Burr acquitted of charge of treason after trial in Richmond, Virginia, Chief Justice John Marshall presiding.
- September 17, 1787: The Constitution is signed by 39 men from the 12 states represented at the Convention; three delegates refuse to sign because of the omission of a bill of rights.
- September 22, 1862: Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation. (The proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863.)
- September 25, 1789: The House and Senate agree on twelve proposed amendments to the Constitution and submit them to the states for ratification.
- September 25, 1981: Sandra Day O'Connor is sworn in as the first woman Supreme Court Justice.

OCTOBER

- October 2, 1922: Mrs. W.H. Felton of Georgia is appointed a U.S. Senator. The appointment to finish the one remaining day of a deceased incumbent's term makes her the nation's first female member of the Senate.
- October 15, 1858: The Lincoln-Douglas debates conclude.
- October 16-18, 1859: John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry.
- October 16, 1940: Benjamin Oliver Davis, Sr., becomes the first Black general in the U.S. Army.
- October 27, 1787: The first essay of the *Federalist Papers* is published.
- October 28, 1886: President Cleveland dedicates the Statue of Liberty.

NOVEMBER

- November 3, 1791: Vermont ratifies all proposed amendments.
- November 5, 1872: Four days after leading a march to Rochester's city hall to demand that she be registered to vote, Susan B. Anthony defies the law by casting a ballot in a New York election.
- November 7, 1967: The first Black mayors are elected in Gary, Indiana, and Cleveland, Ohio.

*"If all mankind
minus one were
of one opinion,
and only one
person were of
the contrary
opinion,
mankind would
be no more
justified in
silencing that
one person, than
he, if he had the
power, would be
justified in
silencing
mankind."*

*John Stuart Mill,
On Liberty, 1859*

*"Those who
have command
of the arms in a
country are
masters of the
state."*

*Aristotle,
c. 370 B.C.*

*A well regulated
Militia, being
necessary to the
security of a free
State, the right
of the people to
keep and bear
Arms, shall not
be infringed.*

Amendment II

- November 11, 1917: New York State grants women the right to vote.
- November 12, 1815: Elizabeth Cady Stanton is born.
- November 17, 1800: Congress opens its first session in the new capital of the District of Columbia.
- November 19, 1863: Lincoln delivers Gettysburg Address.
- November 20, 1789: New Jersey ratifies all proposed amendments but number two.*
- November 21, 1789: North Carolina, now that a bill of rights has been proposed by Congress, ratifies the original Constitution by a 194 - 77 vote.

DECEMBER

- December 1, 1955: Rosa Parks is arrested for taking a seat in a "whites only" section of Montgomery, Alabama, bus. Leads to Martin Luther King Jr.'s organized boycott of Montgomery buses.
- December 6, 1790: All three branches of the government convene for the first time in Philadelphia.
- December 6, 1865: The Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery, is ratified.
- December 7-8, 1886: The American Federation of Labor is founded.
- December 10, 1869: The Territory of Wyoming grants women the right to vote.
- December 10th: Human Rights Day
- December 11, 1725: George Mason is born. (Most likely date).**
- December 15, 1791: Virginia ratifies all proposed amendments, making proposed Amendments three through 12 part of the Constitution. They become the first ten amendments: The Bill of Rights.*
- December 16, 1688: King William III and Queen Mary II agree to the English Bill of Rights.**
- December 19, 1789: Maryland ratifies all proposed amendments.
- December 19, 1828: South Carolina legislature orders publication of John C. Calhoun's doctrine of nullification.
- December 22, 1789: North Carolina ratifies all proposed amendments.

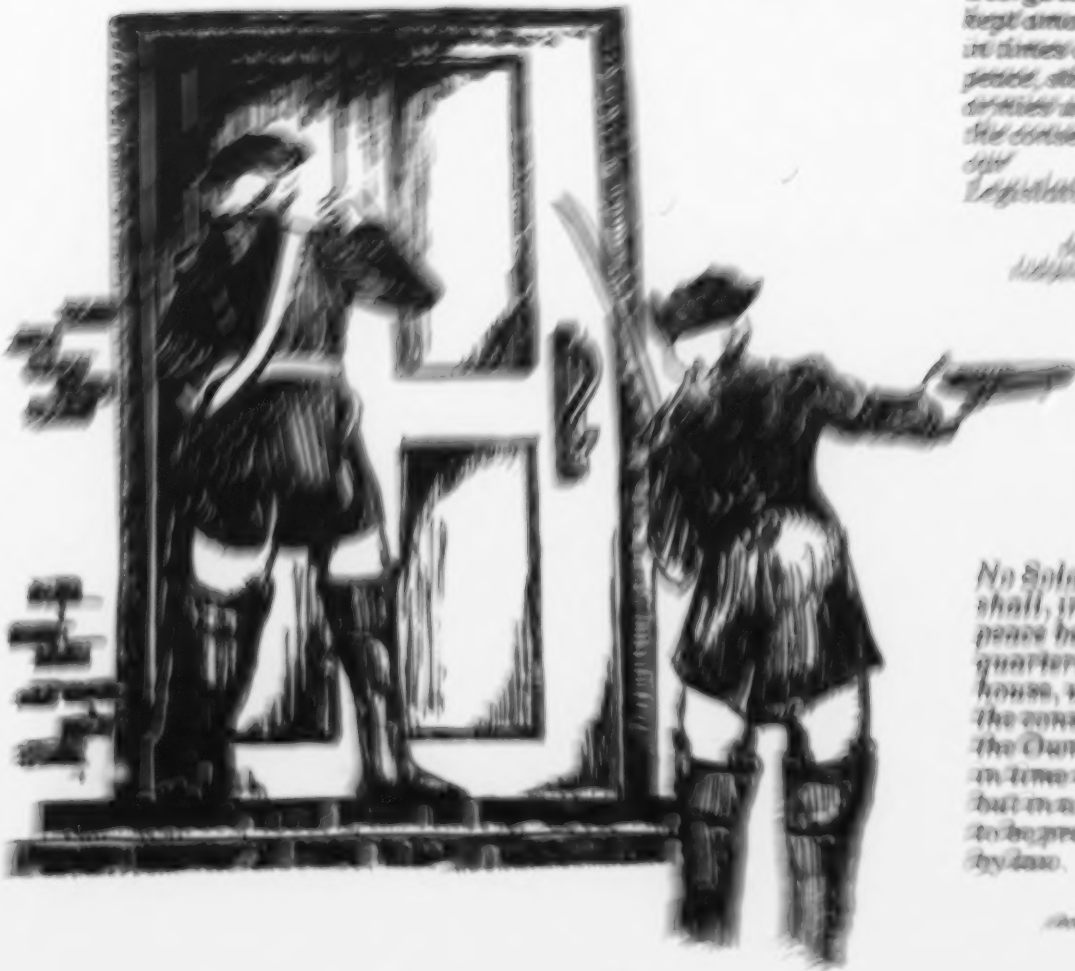
* See footnote for January 18, 1790.

** See footnote for March 16, 1751.



SECTION II:

PROGRAMS AND PLANS FOR 1990 AND 1991



The (King George III) has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislature...

Declaration of Independence 1776

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.

Amendment III

SPECIAL EVENTS AND IMPORTANT DATES



The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

During 1991, the Commission is planning a series of events designed to focus national attention and encourage public participation in the commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights. These include a joint session of Congress, special activities on Citizenship Day (September 17) and Constitution Week (September 17-23), a National "Teach-About" on the Bill of Rights in the Fall, and closing festivities on Bill of Rights Day, December 15. Other special programs of the Commission, including special sports events, are mentioned elsewhere in this guide.

The following examples of annual observances lend themselves to the commemoration of the Bill of Rights:

January 1	New Years Day: The first day of the Bill of Rights Bicentennial year.
February	Black History Month: Celebration of ethnic heritage.
May 1	Law Day: Bill of Rights theme for court and bar association activities.
May 27	Memorial Day: Honoring those who died to secure and preserve our freedoms.
June 14	Flag Day: Honoring the symbol of America.
July 4	Independence Day: Bill of Rights theme for community parties, concerts, and school fairs.
September 6	Labor Day: Honoring the workers of America and the labor movement.
September 17	Citizenship Day: Commemorating the rights and responsibilities of citizens as provided in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.
September 17-23	Constitution Week: Expansion of Citizenship Day observance.
October 14	Columbus Day: Discovery of the New World and its opportunities.
November 11	Veterans Day: Honoring those who defended our Constitutional freedoms.
November 17-23	American Education Week: Appropriate school activities on our constitutional heritage.
November 28	Thanksgiving Day: Encourage reflection on and activities to commemorate "The Blessings of Liberty."
December 10	Human Rights Day: Celebrating the recent expansion of rights and freedoms in other parts of the world.
December 15	Bill of Rights Day: Encourage ecumenical religious services, bell ringing, and simultaneous readings of Bill of Rights.

Amendment IV

For information and material regarding Commission-sponsored events, please call (202) 553-9500.

COMMUNITY-BASED ACTIVITIES

BELLS ACROSS AMERICA: This annual bell-ringing event is usually scheduled on Citizenship Day, September 17. Participating groups will be recognized with a certificate from the Commission. For further information, contact the Commission at (202/653-2180).

LIBRARIES: "With Liberty and Justice for All" is a two-year program cosponsored by the Commission and the American Library Association. During 1991, public libraries across the nation will commemorate the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights with posters, book displays, and discussion groups. For further information, call the Commission at (202/653-2180).

NONPROFIT ASSOCIATIONS: These groups have been instrumental in developing Bicentennial programs in communities throughout the Nation. New materials and programs are being developed to encourage and assist their participation in the celebration of the Bill of Rights during 1991. For further information, call the Commission at (202/653-2180).

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES: Religious organizations across the nation will observe 1991 as "The Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty." A special religious guide to celebrating the Bicentennial, available from the Commission, will help identify national and local religious projects and programs. For further information, call the Commission at (202/653-2180).

PLANT A LIVING LEGACY: This program, which encourages planting of trees and gardens in honor of the Bicentennial, will be continued through 1991 and expanded to include a variety of other projects. For further information, call the Commission at (202/653-2180).

PUBLIC RECOGNITION: The Commission will continue to provide opportunities for public recognition of Bicentennial projects and programs and for the display of Bicentennial emblems. For further information, call the Commission at (202/653-2180).

STATE COMMISSIONS: The Government Affairs Division maintains active liaison with the commissions through regular meetings and direct communication. Each year, the Division issues a directory of state commissions, responds to special requests, and coordinates special projects involving the national and state commissions. In states where commissions are no longer operating, we continue to work with alternative bodies capable of coordinating the commemoration statewide. A listing of current State Commission addresses and telephone numbers is contained in Section IV of this resource guide. For more information, contact the Commission at (202/653-9808).

DESIGNATED BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITIES (DBC): This program provides official recognition to communities that have established a committee to plan commemorative activities and have developed an agenda for celebrating the Constitution and the Bill of Rights Bicentennials. Through regular meetings and other communications, local commissions are kept current of new and continuing program initiatives. In 1991, the DBC program will make a special effort to increase participation and promote Bill of Rights programs. Communities wishing to be officially recognized should contact the Commission's Government Affairs Division at (202/653-9808).

FEDERAL PROGRAMS: The Commission has established a government-wide task force of federal agency representatives to develop programs and to coordinate efforts among federal government agencies. In addition, this program serves as the Commission's liaison with federal agencies for special projects and special events. For more information, contact the Commission's Government Affairs Division at (202/653-9808).

*"For a man's
house is his
castle...."*

Sir Edward Coke,
1552-1634

*"The poorest
man may in his
castle be
defended by all
the forces of the
Earth. It may
be laid, he said,
may shake the
wind may blow
through it, the
storm may
enter, the rain
may enter, but
the King of
England cannot
enter! all his
force does not
cross the
threshold of the
ruined
tenement!"*

William Pitt,
Earl of Chatham,
1709-1794

ADULT LEARNING EXPERIENCES

THE ADULT/CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM: In a major effort to encourage thought and discussion on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, the Commission has developed an educational package of materials entitled, *THE CONSTITUTION: Let's Talk About It*. The materials are designed to help program leaders and teachers conduct lively discussions on the history and meaning of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Four discussion booklets are available in two editions--one for the general audience, and a simpler, abridged edition for use in intermediate literacy, GED, and pre-college English-As-A-Second-Language (ESL) classes. The abridged edition is also suitable for high school ESL classes. Each set of booklets includes a program leader/teachers guide. An optional introductory video is also available. For more information, contact the Commission, Adult Education Programs, or call (202/653-7469).

THE COLLEGE-COMMUNITY FORUMS PROGRAM: The College-Community Forums program is designed to engage college faculty, community leaders, and citizens in public discussion of constitutional issues and to provide them with a better understanding of the history and principles of the United States Constitution. Forum programs, supported in part by Commission funding, take place on college campuses, in town libraries, at civic centers, and in other public places. Subjects focus on the three branches of government and the amendments. Participants are supplied booklets discussing the thematic topics with background information to provide a focus for discussion. The Commission also provides a handbook which offers suggestions for arrangements at such events. The new application deadline is October 31, 1999. Write to the Commission for an application form or call (202/653-7469).

THE BICENTENNIAL CAMPUS PROGRAM: All post-secondary institutions, including community and technical institutes, are eligible for the Bicentennial Campus Program. Since the program began in July 1987, over 300 colleges and the District of Columbia have been designated Bicentennial Campuses. Through a regular campus update process, institutions are kept informed of Commission programs and activities. For more information write to the Commission, Adult Education Programs, or call (202/653-7469).

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger....

(Amendment V)



SCHOOL PROGRAMS, K - 12

THE BICENTENNIAL EDUCATIONAL GRANT PROGRAM: Congress has mandated this program to support "the development of instructional materials and programs on the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights which are designed for use by elementary and secondary school students." One round is scheduled in Fiscal Year 1991, with a deadline on **November 19, 1990**. Programs designed for non-mainstream groups such as those for whom English is a second language, as well as programs exploring the relationship of specific ethnic groups to the Constitution and Bill of Rights, are encouraged. For information, write to the Commission Grant Program, or call (202/653-5110).

NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL COMPETITION ON THE CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS, and the WE THE PEOPLE...CONGRESS AND THE CONSTITUTION: These two programs are part of an extensive program to educate young people about the history and principles of the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights. Based on a six-week course of instruction, the program is designed to foster civic competence and civic responsibility. Curricular materials complement the regular school curriculum and are available for upper elementary-, middle-, and high-school levels. These programs are administered nationwide through the 435 congressional districts and five trust territories. For information, contact: Center for Civic Education, 5146 Douglas Fir Road, Calabasas, CA 91302, or call (818/340-9320).

NATIONAL HISTORY DAY 1990-91: RIGHTS IN HISTORY: The Commission is cosponsoring the National History Day competitions for 1990-91 on the subject "Rights in History." Designed as a complement to middle- and high-school social studies programs, the competitions include essays, oratorical exercises, exhibits, and dramatic and media performances. The competitions start at the local level and culminate in June at the University of Maryland. Contact the Commission or National History Day, 11201 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44105, or call (216/421-8803).

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PICTORIAL MAP CONTEST: Students are asked to depict on outline maps key events significant to the development of early American history from 1607 to 1803. Competitions are held at upper-elementary-, middle-, and high-school levels within each congressional district with winning entries advancing to state and national competitions. All entries receive Certificates of Recognition. Winning schools at congressional district, state, and national levels receive cash awards for the purchase of educational materials. Each national winner receives a free trip to Washington, D.C., for a special awards ceremony. Registration forms must be postmarked by **December 17, 1990**. Contact the Commission or the Center for Civic Education, 5146 Douglas Fir Road, Calabasas, CA 91302, or call (818/340-9320).

THE BICENTENNIAL SCHOOL RECOGNITION PROGRAM: This program encourages schools throughout the country to further the study of the United States Constitution, the development of our representative government, and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship with ongoing educational activities and events throughout the school year. A Certificate of Recognition is issued to Bicentennial Schools along with authorization to use the Commission's official logo. For more information, write to the Commission, or call (202/653-5557).

DAR ESSAY CONTEST: The Commission, with the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), is cosponsoring the annual essay contest for high school juniors and seniors. The 1991 competition begins in September of 1990 and will be based on a Bill of Rights theme. Winners receive a trip to Washington, D.C. For further information, contact your local DAR chapter. The Department of Defense will administer the contest for the DODDS schools.

...Nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Amendment V

MEDIA, PROMOTION, AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

INAME: The Commission, with the International Newspaper Advertising and Marketing Executives, is cosponsoring the annual advertising competition. Participating college advertising and marketing students will design and submit campaigns based on the Bill of Rights. For further information, contact INAME at (703/648-1178).

PROFESSIONAL ATHLETICS: The National Football League and other professional sports organizations will be featuring the Bill of Rights in game broadcasts and game programs. Beginning with the Super Bowl in January of 1991, professional athletes will commemorate the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights with various video and print materials as well as with on-field activities. For further information, contact the Commission at (202/653-2180).

THE EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS REGISTRY: The Project Registry is a quarterly update serving as a clearinghouse for educational, Constitution-related events, projects, and resources. It is available to anyone interested. Information for this publication is welcomed. For more information or a copy of the latest update, write to the Project Registry at the Commission, or call (202/653-5331).

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS: In cooperation with the Advertising Council, PSAs on the Bill of Rights will be available for TV, radio, newspapers, and magazines. The program will enhance public interest in and awareness of the Bicentennial of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. For further information, contact the Commission at (202/653-2180).

PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA RELATIONS: The Communications Division provides editorial assistance, coordinates publications by the Commission, and provides media relations support for Commission programs. In addition, it produces the bimonthly *We the People* newsletter, the circulation of which will be expanded during the Bill of Rights celebration. For further information, contact the Commission at (202/653-5800).

RETAIL FOOD INDUSTRY: Supermarkets and distributors are planning special Bill of Rights promotions during 1991. Watch for posters, banners, shopping bag imprints, and advertising, especially during Constitution Week (September 17-23). For further information, contact the Commission at (202/653-2180).

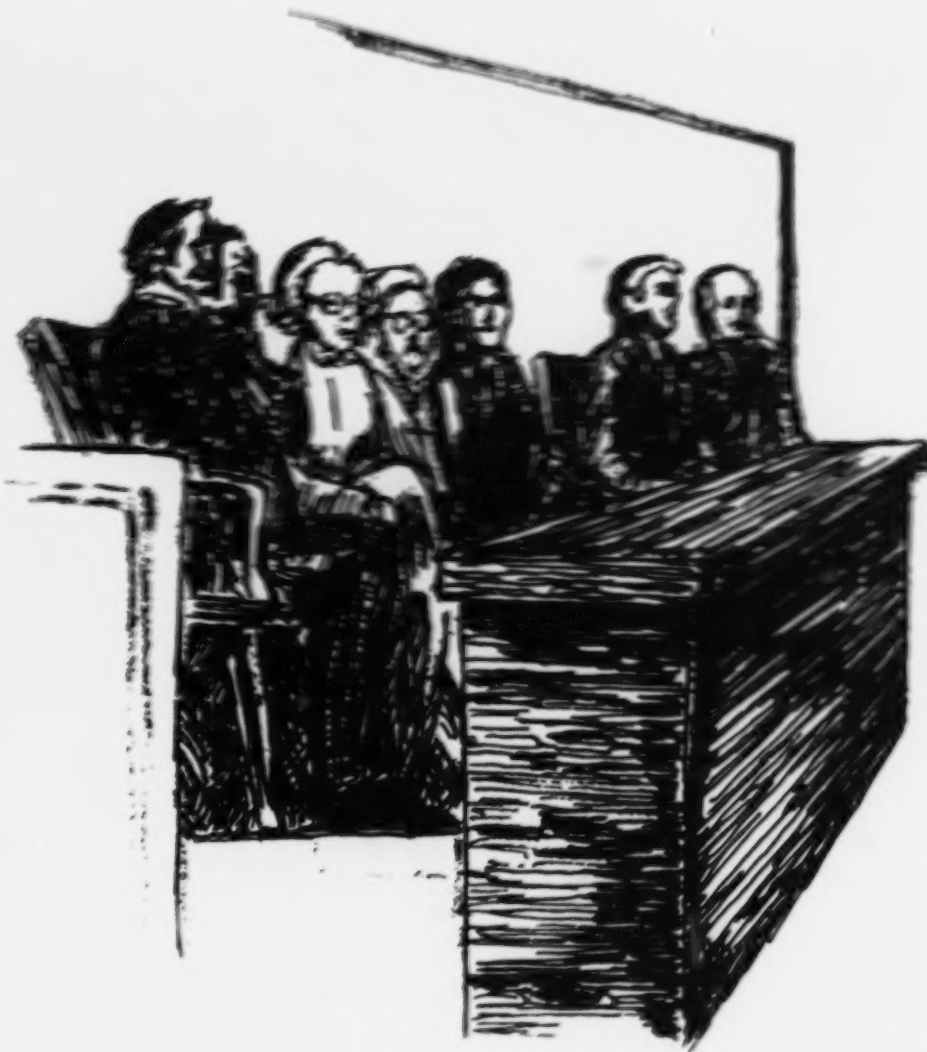
THE COMMISSION SPEAKERS BUREAU: The Speakers Bureau is a referral service which has at its disposal over 500 names of speakers nationwide, most without charge, with expertise on a wide range of judicial and constitutional rights and other topics. The Bureau also serves as a resource for speeches by Chairman Warren E. Burger, other Commissioners, and experts on the Constitution. Bibliographies, quotations, and a variety of reprinted articles and speeches are also available from the Bureau. For more information write to the Speakers Bureau, or call (202/653-5331).

"He (King George III) has...depriv[ed] us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury... transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences."

Declaration of Independence, 1776

SECTION III:

HOW YOU CAN GET INVOLVED



In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed....

Amendment VI

COMMUNITY-BASED CELEBRATIONS

Communities and private groups can organize community celebrations in honor of the Constitution and Bill of Rights Bicentennial.

- Stage a week-long commemoration of the Bill of Rights Bicentennial during Constitution Week (September 17-23). The emphasis could be on religious freedom (on Saturday or Sunday) with an ecumenical service in the community, free speech and press with special issues of the newspaper and a community "soap box," recognition of equal rights by recreating a women's suffrage march, a day when all local schools study the Constitution, and a community picnic.
- Hold parades in honor of the Constitution and Bill of Rights during Constitution Week. Notify the local chamber of commerce and news media, and seek assistance of local veterans groups, the DAR, service clubs, and other key organizations. Make arrangements with local colleges, high schools, and armed services units to reserve participation of their bands. Create an accessible parade route, and contact local police for suggestions and assistance in crowd and traffic control. If a Constitution parade is not feasible, participate in annual or special parades.
- Sponsor a series of "brown bag" lunches or evening educational programs for the general public. Include guest speakers, special audio-visual programs, and group discussions on the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
- Educate eligible voters about the importance of the right to vote. Voter registration drives, especially during election years, and non-partisan voter education can be projects of the local Bicentennial commission.
- Bury a time capsule containing 1991 Bicentennial memorabilia to be unearthed in fifty or one hundred years. (*Be sure to leave clear instructions on its location for the upcoming generations!*)
- Become part of the "Roots of Liberty" project by planting Bill of Rights Bicentennial parks, gardens, and walkways. Consider including plaques that enumerate the amendments dealing with rights and the historical events and individuals that played a part. Dedicate an area to local individuals and events important in the struggle for individual liberty.
- Participate in a naturalization ceremony, or honor recently naturalized citizens in your community. (*The Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20536, has a booklet on this.*)
- Honor the contributions of the diverse ethnic groups in your community during a "Community Heritage" day. Feature foods, music, dress, customs, and trades representing the various groups.
- Develop a resource kit for schools, organizations, and the general public offering ideas for increasing awareness and appreciation of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Include a section on the rights and responsibilities detailed in the Bill of Rights, and offer suggestions for citizenship projects.
- Work with a local theater group to produce a dramatization focusing on human rights. Reenact a famous court case or historical event.
- Sponsor a musical program or concert with a Bill of Rights theme.
- Encourage local universities and libraries to hold a film festival on the Bill of Rights. Films such as *Twelve Angry Men*, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, *Mississippi Burning*, and *The Crucible* could be included.

"Our individual appraisal of the wisdom or unwisdom of a particular course consciously selected by the Congress is to be put aside in the process of interpreting a statute. Once the meaning of an enactment is discerned and its constitutionality determined, the judicial process comes to an end."

Chief Justice
Warren E. Burger,
TVA v. Hill, 1977

EXHIBITING THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution and Bill of Rights can be displayed in a variety of ways and places. Some suggestions are:

- Sponsor exhibits at schools, libraries, and museums. Historical societies and libraries can develop these exhibits with relevant documents and materials.
- Create a Constitution/Bill of Rights reading shelf featuring books on the Founding period and Bill of Rights.
- Contact the Commission about displaying the 8' X 10' exhibit of the Howard Chandler Christy painting of the signing of the Constitution. Several of these are available on loan for meetings, fairs, and conventions. The original Christy painting is displayed in the United States Capitol. (For information, contact Information Services, 202/USA-1787).
- Publicize historical events and dates or related aspects of the Bicentennial on office bulletin boards. Or simply display a copy of the Constitution.
- Print and/or distribute copies of the Constitution to customers, clients, members, or students. Leave pocket-size copies of the Constitution in the office reception area.
- Display an enlarged Constitution and/or Bill of Rights, a reproduction of a famous Constitutional painting, or related items in office display cases. Or seek assistance from a local university or library to feature books, paintings, facsimiles of important documents, and other significant items.
- Play Bicentennial messages on a VCR in lobbies and cafeterias. For example, the National Park Service has an 18-minute tape, "The Blessings of Liberty," available through the Eastern National Parks. The U.S. Army also has video vignettes on soldier-statesmen of the founding years. (See Section V for more information.)
- Display Constitution Bicentennial banners in schools, court rooms, municipal buildings, malls, libraries, and other government buildings, or fly them outside. (See Section IV, *Licensed Products*, to order flags.)
- Make available canvas or paper reproductions of the Constitution with the Bill of Rights for signing by local residents, customers, or employees. Display the Constitution prominently where all members and visitors can view it and add their signatures. Malls and fairs or carnivals are good places for this activity.
- Contact museums and historical societies about hosting exhibits (art or artifacts) or showing film classics dealing with human rights (or the lack of them).
- Create a "Constitution Corner or Corridor" by framing posters and facsimile reproductions of photographs, documents, and quotes.
- Publicly display winning posters from a local Bill of Rights poster contest.
- Include a Bicentennial message or motto on your business mail.
- Encourage libraries, merchants, and shop owners to create Bill of Rights window displays.

*"To none will we
sell, to none will
we deny, to none
will we delay
right or justice."*

Magna Carta, 1215

*"The
administration
of justice is the
firmest pillar of
government."*

*George Washington,
1789*



CLASSROOM CELEBRATION OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND BEYOND

Following are some suggested ways in which the Constitution and the *Bill of Rights and Beyond* can be introduced to students of all ages:

- Begin by having students discuss the meaning of the word "rights."
- Read through and discuss the Bill of Rights and the other amendments.
- Have students read stories and write biographical sketches of James Madison, George Mason, and other figures associated with the Bill of Rights.
- Assign students to write reports on topics related to the Bill of Rights that are of historical, current, or personal interest. For example, issues concerning the Right to Privacy, Freedom of Speech, Rights of the Accused, and the Right to Bear Arms would be appropriate.
- Take advantage of special days or months in the school calendar to stage special events and learning activities on the Bill of Rights (e.g. Law Day, Black History Month.)
- Work with students to create classroom posters, maps, or murals illustrating the history of the Bill of Rights and the adoption of subsequent amendments.
- Assign each student to design a poster focusing on rights enjoyed by American citizens.
- Through the use of plays and dramatic readings, have students dramatize the meaning of the *Bill of Rights and Beyond*. Assist students in writing original scripts of their own on the Bill of Rights.
- Be sure to make use of the many audio visual materials available on the Bill of Rights, including movies, filmstrips, videos, records, etc.
- Work with students to create a visual timeline tracing the history of the Bill of Rights and its amendments.
- Plan a Bicentennial Bill of Rights bookshelf display; encourage students to refer to the many books available on the Bill of Rights.
- Declare an "International Bill of Rights" day in school. Ask students to research the country of their choice and to be prepared to discuss the issue of rights as it relates to that country.
- Assign students to research political practices related to Bill of Rights issues in other lands and times.
- Design field trips with a Bill of Rights focus.
- Invite speakers to address the classroom or an assembly, presenting information on the Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments such as the Civil War amendments (13, 14, 15) or the suffrage amendments (19, 24, 26).
- Have students participate in mock trial presentations of landmark Supreme Court cases specifically concerned with Bill of Rights issues.
- Throughout the school and community, sponsor art, essay, and photography contests with a Bill of Rights theme.
- Assign students to design print or media ads on the Bill of Rights, with the purpose of encouraging interest and understanding of the *Bill of Rights and Beyond*.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment; shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed....

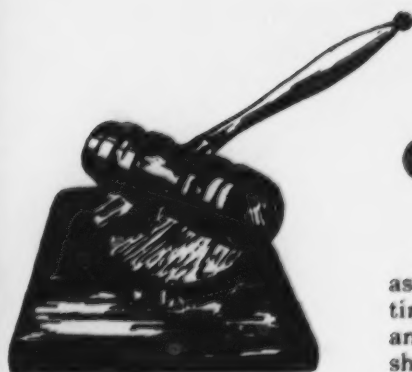
Article III, Section 2

- Have students research and prepare a collection of quotes on the meaning of the Bill of Rights. Areas such as religion, the right to vote, the press, and state versus federal power are some possible topics.
- Arrange for "brown bag" lunches to discuss and exchange ideas on Bill of Rights topics. Invite a speaker to address the luncheon group.
- Work with students to create a scrapbook of current newspaper and magazine articles and their photographs dealing with Bill of Rights issues.
- Design a "town/gown" College Community Forum on the Bill of Rights and related topics.
- Have students prepare a bulletin board on the amendments that deal with specific topics of interest, such as black issues, women, and suffrage.
- What if the Bill of Rights and its subsequent amendments had not become a part of our Constitution? Ask students to write a paper on what effect that would have on the rights of American citizens today.
- Assign students to design a cartoon on the topic of rights.
- Assign students to write a poem expressing their feelings about the rights guaranteed American citizens under the Constitution.
- Assign students to draft a press release about the celebration of the Bill of Rights in their school.
- Assign students to write lyrics to a song saluting the Bill of Rights.
- Assign students to design appropriate symbols or a logo for the Bill of Rights and Beyond.
- Arrange for students to attend a meeting of the city council, school board, or other government bodies. Discuss the content and procedures of the meeting.
- Have students write a classroom Bill of Rights. Discuss the responsibilities necessary to uphold and support those rights.
- Arrange a school or college "film festival" on the Bill of Rights. (See *Community-Based Celebrations*, p. 24.)



In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right... to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Amendment VI



AN AMERICAN TAPESTRY: OUR DIVERSE ETHNIC HERITAGE

Together with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution unites us as Americans. Its ideals define what it means to be an American. At the same time, however, its blessings have made possible our diversity as a people. Men and women of differing creeds, nationalities, and backgrounds have sought our shores in search of those ideals of liberty, justice, and equality which would allow them to fulfill their dreams. In time, these same ideals have also come to be realized by the descendants of those brought here against their will.

The commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights—that precious treasure of our rights as Americans—is an especially suitable occasion to celebrate America's rich ethnic history and promote a better understanding of the many contributions each group in this tapestry has made to our common constitutional heritage.

The Commission hopes that all Americans will celebrate the contributions of their own ethnic birthright. The Commission encourages the use of many of its own programs and resources to this end. These include the Educational Grant Program for teacher training and development, the College-Community Forum series of public discussion of constitutional issues, and the National History Day competition in 1990-91 on *Rights in History*, cosponsored by the Commission and offering special prizes from several ethnic groups.

To secure additional resources, the following organizations may be helpful:

- American Indian Heritage Foundation, 6051 Arlington Boulevard, Falls Church, VA 22044 (703/237-7500)
- Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, 1401 14th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005 (202/667-2822)
- Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications and Cultural Institutions, Kent State University, University Library, Room 31, Kent, OH 44242 (216/672-2782)
- Japanese American Citizens League, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, Suite 204, Washington, DC 20036 (202/223-1240)
- League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), 900 East Karen, Suite #C-215, Las Vegas, NV 89104 (702/737-1240)
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 4805 Mount Hope Drive, Baltimore, MD 21215 (301/486-9139)
- National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, 400 12th Street, NW, Room 207, Washington, DC 20002 (202/543-9111)
- National Association of Hispanic American Colleges and Universities, 411 24th Street, San Antonio, TX 78285 (512/433-1501)
- National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, Box 20, Cardinal Station, Washington, DC 20064 (202/232-3600)
- National Hispanic Quinsentennial Commission, 810 First Street, NE, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20002 (202/289-1380)
- National Urban League, 500 E. 62nd Street, New York, NY 10021 (212/310-9000)
- Organization of Chinese Americans, 2025 Eye Street, NW, Suite 926, Washington, DC 20006 (202/223-5500)
- Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, 515 Lennox Avenue, New York, NY 10037 (212/862-4141)

*The Privilege of
the Writ of
Habeas Corpus
shall not be
suspended,
unless when in
Cases of
Rebellion or
Invasion the
public Safety
may require it.
No Bill of
Attainder or ex
post facto Law
shall be passed.*

Article I, Section 9

PUBLICIZING THE CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS

Local media outlets are invaluable in publicizing events commemorating the Constitution and Bill of Rights Bicentennial. Both the print and electronic media have shown a willingness to publicize and participate in the commemoration. And with the special tie between the media and the First Amendment rights of free speech and free press, that willingness should increase as the Bill of Rights Bicentennial unfolds. Ideas for using the media to enhance the commemoration include:

- Provide Bill of Rights information to your local newspapers and stations to run as a regular feature. Contact school papers, college radio stations, in-house publications, and civic association newsletters.
- Work with newspapers in developing stories on local people who have played a role in human rights history or who are currently involved in the struggle for individual rights. Encourage stories on local organizations that deal with various aspects of human rights.
- Prepare editorials on current Bill of Rights issues of local concern. Invite readers / listeners to voice their opinion on various topics.
- Ask your newspapers to publish the Constitution and/or Bill of Rights during 1991.
- Encourage newspapers to do local polling to ascertain the level of Bill of Rights knowledge in the local community. Publish the results.
- Suggest that radio, television, and cable system talk shows devote programs to the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Highlight current Bill of Rights issues of local interest.
- Encourage local stations to feature trivia questions and quizzes on the Bill of Rights. Provide Bill of Rights facts to local stations for use by announcers and news reporters.
- Work with local stations in sponsoring, promoting, and covering contests on the Bill of Rights for students. Run stories on the winners with their winning entries.
- Solicit news coverage of locally-sponsored Bill of Rights Bicentennial activities. Include the media in the planning sessions for local activities.
- Ask newspapers and stations to run Bill of Rights public service material.
- Work with outdoor advertising companies to develop billboard ads on the Bill of Rights Bicentennial.
- Encourage a special edition of the agency, association, or school newsletter devoted to the Bill of Rights, or insert historical vignettes, puzzles, or trivia quizzes in the newsletter or daily agency announcement.

*In Suits of
common law...
the right of trial
by jury shall be
preserved, and
no fact tried by a
jury shall be
otherwise re-
examined in any
Court of the
United States,
than according
to the rules of
common law.*

Amendment VII

THE CONSTITUTION AT CEREMONIES AND MEETINGS

Bicentennial themes can be discussed at meetings, and Constitutional topics can be used to inform and entertain audiences:

- Invite guest speakers who are versed on the Constitution and Bill of Rights to schools and civic organization meetings. Include government officials, judges, lawyers, law enforcement officials, or professors.
- Use a Bill of Rights Bicentennial theme in conferences and conventions. For instance, adopt a First Amendment Freedom of Assembly / Freedom of Speech Theme. Feature speakers such as journalists, authors, lobbyists, or civil rights activists. Provide information on the selected rights theme in the information packet. Create displays dealing with the theme from historical and contemporary viewpoints.
- Feature a Constitutional / Bill of Rights debate series or panel discussion at an annual meeting. Invite speakers who represent various views on current Bill of Rights issues. Encourage audience participation and questions from the floor.
- Select a Bill of Rights theme appropriate for local events like rodeos, state or county fairs, garden shows, graduations, parades, seminars, and sporting events.
- Invite students to a meeting to present winning entries from local oratory or dramatization contests. Display winning entries from student art and poster contests.
- Dedicate a street, park, playground, new government building, monument, or cemetery during the Bill of Rights Bicentennial.
- Use a Bicentennial theme for holidays, such as Law Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving.
- Enhance a Bill of Rights study with period crafts, games, and contests popular 200 years ago, such as a quilting bee. Foods could also be authentic, such as Jenny Lynn cake and apple cider.
- Encourage heads of corporations and organizations, local, state, and federal officials to make Bill of Rights themes and quotations part of their speeches.
- Encourage existing historical societies and library reading and discussion groups to stress Constitutional and Bill of Rights history and themes.
- Invite descendants of signers or other Constitutional figures to speak at meetings. The Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, or local historical societies can assist in locating such speakers.
- Provide Constitutional and Bill of Rights speakers for "brown bag" lunch sessions.
- Sponsor town meetings and forums for the community, using a gathering of local leaders and/or educators to discuss contemporary or potential Constitutional / Bill of Rights issues. (*See College-Community Forums, page 20.*)
- Invite recently naturalized citizens in your community to speak on the differences between rights enjoyed in the United States and those in their native country. Honor the contributions of diverse ethnic groups in your community.

*Excessive bail
shall not be
required, nor
excessive fines
imposed, nor
cruel and
unusual
punishments
inflicted.*

Amendment VIII



FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMEMORATIONS

Members of Congress, governors, state legislators, mayors, city council members, county commissioners, staff in government agencies, law enforcement personnel, judges—each is in a unique position to influence public opinion, to motivate citizen action and to educate the public about the role and responsibilities of both government and the citizen. Work with these community leaders and other public officials to sponsor at least one educational activity and one commemorative event on the Bill of Rights within your jurisdiction during 1991.

• Conduct community or classroom discussions on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Highlight the Bill of Rights Bicentennial in public speeches made during 1991. Stress individual rights and personal responsibilities.

• Organize a "Bill of Rights" or "Constitution Week" celebration in the government offices. Initiate a proclamation by the agency head. Display in public areas video tape programs, such as *Equal Justice Under Law* or the National Park Service's *Billings of Liberty*, in a lobby or common area; seminars and discussions with expert speakers on the Constitution or Bill of Rights; and an open house with the theme "The Constitution: Spirit of American Government." Encourage the participation of employees, students, and the general public.

• Participate in the Adopt-A-School program. Volunteer to visit classrooms, provide speakers to address school assemblies, and sponsor field trips for students. For instance, law enforcement officials and judges could explain to students how personal liberties are protected under the Constitution, or students could visit the station house or court room to see how liberties are protected first hand. Possible field trip sites include a framer's home, an historical society, a branch of the National Archives, and the federal, state, and local courts.

• Conduct a "We the People" photo, essay, or poster contest in a local school or in the community with a Bill of Rights Bicentennial theme. Invite families to awards ceremonies, and present winners with Constitutional materials (e.g., pocket-size Constitution, posters, pins, books).

• Issue proclamations for Constitution Week (September 17-23) and Bill of Rights Day (December 15, 1991).

• Conduct a special legislative session devoted to honoring rights under the Constitution.

• Research the relationship between the Constitution and the agency's mission and develop a permanent display.

• Include constitutional and Bill of Rights information in official regular mailings during 1991. Place messages and logos on publications, bulletin boards, and visual notices to employees and constituents.

• Post on agency newsletter or announcements series of vignettes about the various rights spelled under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

• Participate in national day ceremony.

• Sponsor musical programs or dramatics Bill in the community.

• Display books, materials, and handouts on the Constitution in the agency library. Display the 8X10 Christy painting exhibit during special programs or activities.

"No person shall be taken or [and] imprisoned or dispossessed or exiled or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him nor send upon him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or [and] by the law of the land."

Magna Carta,
1215



SECTION IV:

RESOURCES

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment IX



AUDIO-VISUAL PROGRAMS

The following organizations have a variety of Constitution and Bill of Rights-related audio-visual resources available:

- **KIDNET, Inc.**, 8066 Eastern Ave., NW, Suite 208, Washington, DC 20012 (202/721-1400).
- **National Archives and Records Administration, Public Programs Division**, 7th and Pennsylvania, NW, Washington, DC 20408 (202/523-3097).
- **PBS Elementary/Secondary Service**, 1320 Braddock Place, Alexandria, VA 22314 (703/739-5000).
- **Pennsylvania State University Audio-Visual Services, Special Services Building, University Park, PA 16802** (314/865-3243).
- **School media centers**, each of which is equipped with materials on the course to be taught through its program.
- **Southern Illinois University Learning Resource Service, Carbondale, IL 62901** (618/543-2229).
- **Syracuse University Film Rental Center**, 1335 East Salina Street, Syracuse, NY 13210 (315/432-9931).
- **University of Illinois Film Center**, 1335 South Oak Street, Champaign, IL 61820 (312/223-1260).
- **University of Michigan, Michigan Media Center**, 480 Fourth Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48103 (313/764-5360).
- **University of Minnesota, University Film Video**, 1313 Fifth Street, SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414 (612/627-4270).

Selected films, video and audio tapes, slide shows, and other audio-visual programs on the Constitution.

- **The American Constitution: A Blueprint for Freedom.** Twenty-minute videotapes with accompanying workbooks, teachers' discussion guides, and worksheets for in depth study of Constitutional themes. Designed for use in 11th and 12th grade classrooms to accompany U.S. History and U.S. Government texts, but may be used alone. Several versions available for educational use. For rebroadcast, contact (407/345-2000). VHS. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., Order Fulfillment Department, 6277 Sea Harbor Drive, Orlando, FL 32821 (800/782-4479). Order 3: K72087, K72130, K72134, K72146, K79025.
- **American Viewpoint.** A series of sixty-second video commentaries designed to review the importance of the First Amendment, featuring PBS newsmen Jim Hartz. Series includes "The First Freedom." American TV and Communication, 300 1st Stamford Place, Stamford, CT 06902 (203/328-0330). \$50.00.
- **Bill of Rights Audio Education Project.** Thirteen half-hour radio documentaries on contemporary Constitutional issues, available on audio cassette. Produced by the American Civil Liberties Union and Pacifica Foundation. Pacific Radio Archives, 3385 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90009 (213/921-9225).
- **Blessings of Liberty.** A National Park Service video discussing U.S. Constitutional history and principles. Available to the public. VHS, 144", 185 mm. Mail Order, Eastern National Parks and Monuments Association, P.O. Box 47, Yorktown, VA 22690 (804/698-3333 or 800/827-2923).

Their rights are extended to all earthly governments, rights that cannot be repealed or restrained by human law; rights derived from the Great Legislator of the Universe."

John Adams

• *A More Perfect Union: The Constitution at 200.* A 22-week series of two-minute vignettes produced by Cable News Network, examining specific sections of the Constitution, Bill of Rights, and landmark Supreme Court decisions. (CNN also produced 11 half-hour programs of a similar nature.) CNN, 100 International Blvd., Atlanta, GA 30348 (404/827-1700).

• *Our Enduring Constitution.* A choral reading of the Constitution. Cassette or album. Project Constitution, Hampton Hall, Little Falls, NJ (212/885-2440).

• *Our Living Bill of Rights Series.* A six-video series of Bill of Rights case studies, including "The Shepard Case," "Freedom to Speak," "NY v. Painer," "The Gideon Case," "CA Fair Housing Case," and "Equality and the Law." Britannica Films and Video, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

• *Our Living Constitution.* Two 17-minute filmstrips for grades 5-12. "The Constitution and the Bill of Rights" and "Amendments 11 through 26." National Geographic Society, Educational Services, Dept. S7, Washington, DC 20036 (800/885-2728).

• *Rites, Laws and the U.S. Constitution.* A half-hour program for school children, 8-12 years of age. Produced by D.E.A.F. Media Inc., for public television. Susan Rutherford, D.E.A.F. Media Inc., 2800 North Street, Berkeley, CA 94710 (415/842-3152).

• *Supreme Court Decisions that Changed the Nation: A Dozen of Many Decisions.* Six 15-minute video productions. Available to the public. Filmstrip, VHS, Beta. Guidance Associates, Inc., Communications Park, Box 1889, St. Koen, NE 68548 (800/421-1242 or 405/956-4100).

• *The Constitution: A History. A Project of Maryland Public Television.* 5-12 hour segment on the history of the Constitution from its English predecessors to the Constitutional Convention, the amendments, and Supreme Court decisions. Includes a course guide. Available for educational use to public broadcasting stations and other outlets. VHS and V-C. Gary Millon, International University Consortium, University of Maryland, University Blvd. at Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742 (301/985-7811).

• *This Honorable Court.* Two one-hour programs exploring the history and function of the Supreme Court. Produced by WETA, hosted by Paul Duke. WETA, P.O. Box 2626, Washington, DC 20013 (202/698-2626).

• *The U.S. Constitution.* An audio cassette on the Constitution narrated by Walter Cronkite. Two volumes (eight tapes) and a reference book, in a deluxe edition. Available in condensed version as well. Knowledge Products, 2005 Elm Hill Pike, P.O. Box 100340, Nashville, TN 37210 (615/889-8223).

• *The U.S. Constitution.* Six 30-minute programs hosted by Bill Moyers, on limited federal government, federalism, separation of powers, free speech, equal protection, and the economy. Agency for Instructional Technology, Box A, Bloomington, IN 47402 (800/457-1609).

• *Voices of Freedom.* Three-minute segments by various personalities on audio tape, reciting passages about the Constitution. Produced by People for the American Way, Field Department, 1424 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202/462-1999).

• *We the People.* Four one-hour public affairs programs produced by the American Bar Association and Kable TV, San Francisco, hosted by Peter Jennings. April-September 1987. Eight 30-minute videotapes available with study guide. Kable TV, The Communications, Inc., P.O. Box 1000, Princeton, NJ 08540 (609/951-5400).

• *We the People: President Carter's Call.* A half-hour presentation with original and videotaped interviews, narrated by Paul Harvey. World Rights Center, Houston, TX 77002 (713/862-5885).



The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment X

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY THE U. S. BILL OF RIGHTS

The usefulness and permanency of this government and the happiness of the millions over whom it spreads its protection will be best promoted by carefully abstaining from the exercise of all powers not clearly granted by the Constitution."

James A. Polk,
December 14, 1842



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"Outside the Constitution we have no legal authority more than private citizens, and within it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. The broad principle limits all our functions and applies to all subjects."

Andrew Johnson.
March 2, 1867

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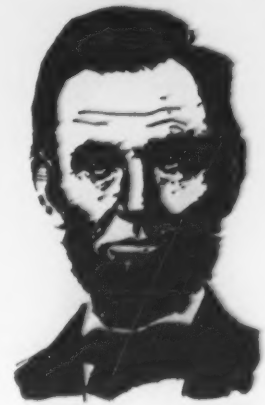
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"Men are born
and remain free
and equal in
rights. Social
distinctions can
only be founded
on usefulness to
society."

*Declaration of the
Rights of Man and the
Citizen, 1789*

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- Van Doren, Carl. *The Great Rehearsal: The Story of the Making and Ratifying of the Constitution of the United States*. (New York, 1986).
- Vetterli, Richard and Gary Bryner. *In Search of the Republic*. (Totawa, NJ, 1987).
- Vose, Clement E. *Constitutional Change: Amendment Politics and Supreme Court Litigation Since 1900*. (Millwood, NY, 1981).



"Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Abraham Lincoln,
Gettysburg Address,
1863

OTHER WORKS ON RIGHTS

- Anthony, Katherine Susan. *Susan B. Anthony: Her Personal History and Era*. (New York, 1954).
- Arbetman, Lee and Richard Roe. *Great Trials in American History, Civil War to the Present*. (Minneapolis, 1985).
- Aymar, Brandt and Edward Sagarin. *Laws and Trials That Created History*. (New York, 1974).
- Barry, Kathleen. *Susan B. Anthony, A Biography*. (New York, 1988).
- Branson, Margaret S. and Judith Torney-Purta, eds. *International Human Rights, Society and the Schools*, Bulletin 68. (Washington, DC, 1982).
- Conta, Marcia Maher. *Women for Human Rights*. (Milwaukee, 1979).
- DuBois, Ellen Carol. *Feminism and Suffrage: The Emergence of an Independent Women's Movement in America, 1848 - 1869*. (Ithaca, NY, 1978).
- Edwards, R. Randle. *Human Rights in Contemporary China*. (New York, 1986).

Neither slavery
nor involuntary
servitude, except
as a punishment
for crime
whereof the
party shall have
been duly
convicted, shall
exist within the
United States,
or any place
subject to their
jurisdiction....

Amendment XIII

- Evans, Sara M. *Born for Liberty: A History of Women in America*. (New York, 1989).
- Fehrenbacher, Don E. *Slavery, Law & Politics: The Dred Scott Case in Historical Perspective*. (New York, 1981).
- Ferguson, H., ed. *Handbook on Human Rights and Citizenship*. (Albany, New York, 1981).
- Flexner, Eleanor. *Century of Struggle: The Woman's Rights Movement in the United States*. (Cambridge, MA, 1975).
- Franklin, John. *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans*. (New York, 1967).
- Grant, Joanne, ed. *Black Protest: History, Documents and Analyses, 1619 to the Present*. (New York, 1968).
- Griffith, Elisabeth. *In Her Own Right: The Life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton*. (New York, 1984).
- Harding, Vincent. *There is a River: The Black Struggle for Freedom in America*. (New York, 1981).
- Kraditor, Aileen S. *The Ideas of the Woman Suffrage Movement, 1890 - 1920*. (New York, 1981).
- Levin, Leah. *Human Rights—Questions and Answers*. (Paris, 1981).
- Martz, Carlton. *The Promise of Equality: Equal Rights and Equal Opportunity in American Life*. (Encino, CA, 1977).
- McNeill, Andrew. *This Precious Heritage: Civil Rights in the United States*. (New York, 1988).
- Schwoerer, Lois G. *The Declaration of Rights, 1689*. (Baltimore and London, 1981).
- Segal, Geraldine R. *Blacks in the Law*. (Philadelphia, 1983).
- Suter, Carol and Marshall Croddy. *American Album: 200 Years of Constitutional Democracy*. (Chicago, 1987).
- Tankard, Alice. *The Human Family, Human Rights, and Peace: A Sourcebook for the Study and Discussion of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. (Detroit, 1973).
- Williams, Juan. *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years, 1954 - 1965*. (New York, 1987).



COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS

In addition to this Resource Guide on the Bill of Rights and Beyond, the following publications are available from the Commission. For information on availability and price, contact: Information Services, Commission on the Bicentennial of the U. S. Constitution, 808 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006 (202/653-9800).

- **Adult Education Materials.** Special materials designed for Adult Continuing Education classes, with a unit on Bill of Rights. Materials include: four discussion booklets in two editions, one for general audiences and an easy-reading abridged edition; discussion leader handbooks and outlines; and a 25-minute introductory video.
- **Associations Handbook.** A four-page flyer detailing programs that can be utilized by associations to commemorate the Bill of Rights.
- **American Library Association Materials.** A four-page flyer containing program ideas for the nation's libraries, with emphasis on the Bill of Rights.
- **"Bells Across America" Flyer.** A flyer announcing the "Bells Across America" program for December 15, 1991.
- **Bill of Rights and Beyond Leaflet.** This leaflet is the last in a series that includes *The Fruits of Our Labor* (1988), detailing the ratification process; *The Grand Experiment Begins* (1989), commemorating the genesis of the Legislative and Executive Branches; and *Equal Justice Under Law* (1990), profiling the Bicentennial of the Judiciary. It provides historical background on constitutional liberties and information about future Bicentennial activities.
- **The Bill of Rights and the States.** A joint venture of the Constitution Council of the Original Thirteen States and the Center for the Study of the American Constitution, this volume will contain essays by leading scholars on the history of rights in the 13 original states up to the adoption of the Bill of Rights. This forms a companion volume to the successful *The Constitution and the States*. The Commission has approved a grant for this publication.
- **Bill of Rights Response Brochure.** This concise response brochure on the Bill of Rights will be of great help in answering inquiries from schools, civic groups, Bicentennial Communities, the media, and other constituencies seeking information on the Bill of Rights. The Federal Judicial Conference will distribute this brochure to courthouses around the nation.
- **Biographical Book on Justices of the Supreme Court.** A collection of brief biographies together with portraits of each of the Associate and Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.
- **1991 Calendar on the Bill of Rights and Beyond.** Designed as a teaching as well as decorative piece, the calendar commemorates the Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments and contains biographical profiles and significant historical dates in addition to illustrations and an informative text.
- **College-Community Forums Booklet.** The fourth in this series of discussion booklets will feature the Bill of Rights. The booklet is topic-specific and made available to participants in a College-Community Forum. It contains background information on the topic for discussion and presents a selected bibliography for those who wish further study.
- **Commission Commemoratives Brochure.** This piece will inform our constituency, marketers, and the media about the availability of Bicentennial souvenir items. All items in the brochure are American-made, and merchandise ranges from pens and pencils to sweatshirts and t-shirts, to framed paintings and furniture.

...No State shall make or enforce any any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws....

Amendment XIV

"Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil right, all citizens are equal before the law. The humblest is the peer of the most powerful. The law regards man as man, and takes no account of his surroundings or of his color when his civil rights as guaranteed by the supreme law of the land is involved."

*Justice John Harlan,
dissenting opinion in
Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896*

- **1991 Constitution Week Booklet.** A special booklet promoting Constitution Week in perpetuity to be designed for 1991. The book will not be specifically dedicated to the Bill of Rights (although Bill of Rights material will be inserted), but will be fashioned to stimulate ideas and provide resources after the Commission terminates.
- **1991 Constitution Week Poster.** A special Constitution Week poster to be designed for the Bill of Rights.
- **1991 Constitution Week Ad Slick.** A special Constitution Week ad slick for daily and weekly newspapers to be produced, calling attention to the Bill of Rights commemoration in 1991.
- **Educational Materials (*Learning Magazine*).** *Learning*, in cosponsorship with the Commission, has developed a poster with learning activities on the Bill of Rights. *Learning* will distribute the poster to teachers. The Commission has additional posters for distribution at conventions and to classrooms.
- **Educational Materials (*Scholastic Magazine*).** The Commission is working with *Scholastic* to produce materials for a teacher handbook on the Bill of Rights. This follows the well-received posters and handbooks produced in collaboration with *Scholastic* for the three branches of government. The publishers will distribute the material to their subscribers, but the Commission has additional copies to disseminate to elementary and secondary school teachers nationwide.
- **Educational Material for Teach-About, in December, 1991.** Similar to the package developed in 1987 for *Celebration of Citizenship*, this package will include letters to educators about the Bill of Rights, a poster, and lesson plans for teachers in elementary, middle, and secondary levels. A packet will be sent to every school in the country.
- **Educational Programs Leaflet.** A compilation of Commission educational programs, with the inclusion of material designed for the Bill of Rights.
- **National History Day 1991: Rights in History Booklet.** A 30-page booklet describing the National History Day competition for elementary, middle, and high school students.
- **Plant a Living Legacy Handbook.** A guide to commemorating the Bicentennial with the new "Roots of Liberty" project.
- **Pocket Constitution.** The most popular of all Commission publications, this piece includes a list of signers, an index, important dates in Constitutional history, as well as the complete text to the Constitution, Amendments, and Declaration of Independence.
- **"Read Your Rights" Material.** A "how to" pamphlet and series of camera ready vignettes for local newspapers. All local program coordinators will receive this kit.
- **Religious Community Resource Book.** A book of program ideas for the religious community to commemorate the Bill of Rights, with special emphasis on freedom of religion.
- **Speakers Bureau Leaflet.** This piece explains the services offered through the Speakers Bureau and highlights the expertise of available speakers.
- **We The People Newsletter.** Bimonthly Commission newsletter with information on Bicentennial activities taking place across the nation.
- **"With Liberty and Justice For All."** Produced by the Center for Civic Education, and cosponsored by the Commission, this student-level instruction and discussion book on the Bill of Rights will be developed on the model of the "We the People" student texts and used in the Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights during the 1991-1992 school year.

THE CONSTITUTION & BILL OF RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Following is a list of some organizations that have made copies of the Constitution and/or Bill of Rights available to the public. Prices vary.

- **American Legion**, 700 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.
- **Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution**, Information Services, 808 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006 (202/USA-1787). *A variety of editions of the Pocket Constitution have been printed for specific groups in addition to those available to the general public.*
- **Daughters of the American Revolution**, 1776 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006-5396.
- **Department of Defense Foreign Language Translations**, write to HQDA, SABC, Attn: SABC Resource Center, Pentagon, Room 3E524, Washington, DC 20310-0107 (202/697-5075, -5082, -4673). *Foreign language translations are available in Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.*
- **Historical Documents Co.**, 8 N. Preston Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104 (215/387-8076). *Parchment replicas of the Constitution, Bill of Rights, and other historical documents are available.*
- **Johanna Bureau for the Blind**, 30 W. Washington Street, Suite 1600, Chicago, IL 60602. *Large print Constitutions are available.*
- **Library of Congress**, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock number: S/N030-000-00190-7. *Also available through government bookstores.*
- **National Archives and Records Administration**, Public Programs Division, 7th and Pennsylvania Avenues, NW, Washington, DC 20408 (202/501-5215).
- **National Braille Press**, 88 St. Stephen Street, Boston, MA 02115 (617/266-6160). *Constitutions available in Braille.*
- **Organization of American States**, 17th St. and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006 (202/458-3000). *Spanish version available.*
- **Philip Morris Companies Inc.**, Bill of Rights, 2020 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 533, Washington, DC 20006 (1-800/552-2222). *Parchment copies of the Bill of Rights are available free of charge.*
- **United States Information Agency**, Office of Public Liaison, 301 Fourth Street, S.W., Room 602, Washington, DC 20547 (202/619-4700). *Available in English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Korean, Japanese, Dutch, Turkish, Indonesian, Finnish and Nepalese. Not available for domestic distribution.*
- **Veterans of Foreign Wars**, 406 W. 34th Street, Kansas City, MO 64111 (816/756-3390).
- **West Publishing Company**, P.O. Box 64526, St. Paul, MN 55164 (612/228-2500).

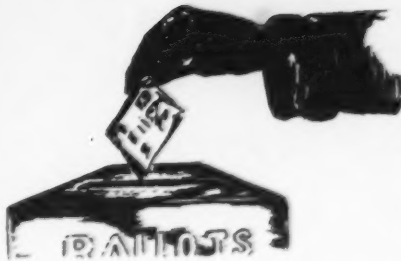


*"I have a dream
that my four
little children
will one day live
in a nation
where they will
not be judged by
the color of their
skin but by the
content of their
character. I
have a dream
today."*

*Martin Luther King,
1963*

EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

Following is a list of some of the curricula and other educational materials on the Constitution available to the public. Contact the organization for details and costs.



*The right of
citizens of the
United States to
vote shall not be
denied or
abridged by the
United States or
by any State on
account of race,
color, or
previous
condition of
servitude....*

Amendment XV

- **American Bar Association**, Order Fulfillment, 750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60611 (312/988-5000). *We The People Resource Book* and *Salute To The Constitution Newsletter*. *The Media and Government Leaks* discusses the First Amendment rights of the media in regard to leaks of information that concern national security. 32 pages, 1984. \$3.00. *Speaking & Writing Truth...* is a guidebook for planning forums in the community, adaptable for high school students. Includes six scripts on First Amendment topics, legal memo on the case law, and the history behind each issue. Order #468-0004. \$4.95.
- **Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith**, 423 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY, 10017 (212/490-2525), in association with the ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education at the Social Studies Development Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. A curriculum guide entitled *How to Teach the Bill of Rights*, written by John J. Patrick and Robert S. Leming. 157 pages.
- **California State University**, Auxiliary Services Enterprise, Inc., 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032. *Lessons on the Constitution for Junior High Civics Students*, a set of 38 lessons on the Constitution for use in 8th grade history courses.
- **Center for Civic Education**, 5146 Douglas Fir Road, Calabasas, CA 91302 (818/340-9320). *National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights*, a six-week curriculum on three levels (elementary, middle, and high school). Competition at the classroom, congressional district, state and national level. Information also is available on the *National Historical/Pictorial Map Contest* for elementary through high school age groups.
- **Center for Research and Development in Law-Related Education (CRADLE)**, Wake Forest University School of Law, P.O. Box 7206, Reynolda Station, Winston-Salem, NC 27109 (919/759-5872). CRADLE in conjunction with Wake Forest University, has been designated by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution as a repository for teacher-developed lesson plans and materials on law and the Constitution. Catalogues are available by contacting CRADLE.
- **Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution**, 808 17th Street, NW, 8th Floor, Washington, DC 20006 (202/653-9800). There are a number of materials available through the Commission on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. A few examples include: *THE CONSTITUTION-Let's Talk About It*, a set of discussion materials on Constitution and Bill of Rights issues geared for adults and high school classrooms, and the *Bicentennial Educational Grant Program*, mandated to support the development of instructional materials and programs on the Constitution and Bill of Rights designed for use by elementary and secondary school students. (For a full description of the educational programs available, see *Programs and Plans*, pages 18-22. For a complete listing of materials produced through the Grant Program, refer to *Center for Research and Development in Law-Related Education*, listed above.)
- **Constitution Education Foundation**, 1731 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20009-1146 (202/234-8547). *Constitution Works*, a role-playing constitutional education curriculum designed for school system use.
- **Constitutional Rights Foundation**, 601 Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90005 (213) 487-5590. *The Bill of Rights in Action Newsletter*, published four times a year, addresses issues relating to the Bill of Rights. Resource for leaders and students, grades 8-12. Free subscriptions are available.

• *Federation of State Armistices Councils*, 1012 14th St., N.W., Suite 207, Washington, DC 20005 (202/638-5465). *Celebrate the Constitution*, a guide for grade programs in the communities during the Bicentennial year.

• *Free People Reference, Inc.*, 555 South Hampshire, Arlington, VA 22204 (703/527-1975). *Conceptual questions packet* guide for 4-6 grade. *Questions come from the original as "Where's Your?" "Constitutional Questions?" "Are you a good citizen?" and "What's Your?" "Constitutional Guide."*

• *The Game School Corporation*, Box 612, Kansas, WI 53046 (608/772-1499). *The Constitution*, a question and answer game using approximately 200 bronze, silver, gold and black colored cards for 4th and 5th grade levels. \$17.95.

• *National Conference of Christians and Jews*, 71 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1100, New York, NY 10003 (212/697-8640). *Democracy in US: Rights, Rules, and Responsibilities*, teaching modules for elementary, middle and secondary students. Lessons build around Fourth Amendment and the Constitution.

• **National Education Association Professional Library**, 237 Saw Mill Road, West Haven, CT 06516 (203/934-2669). *About Our Constitution: Lesson Plan Packet*, a packet of learning materials and lesson plans for elementary schools, created by the NEA and the National Council for the Social Studies.

• **National History Day**, 11201 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106 (216/368-4155). The Commission is cosponsoring the 1990-91 competition on the subject of "Rights in History." The program is designed to complement middle and high school social studies and history programs. A descriptive booklet is available with suggestions, a bibliography, and additional useful material.

• **Newspapers in Education**, American Newspaper Publishers Association Foundation, P.O. Box 17407 Dulles Airport, Washington, DC 20041 (703/648-1051). *A Salute to our Constitution and the Bill of Rights: 200 Years of American Freedom*, two volumes (for grades 1-3 and 4-6) with model lessons on how to use the newspaper to teach about ideas in the Constitution.

• **Smithsonian Office of Elementary and Secondary Education**, Room 1163, Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560 (202/357-2425).

• **Social Studies Education Consortium**, 3300 Mitchell Lane., Suite 240, Boulder, CO 80301-2277. *Lessons on the Constitution*, a set of over 60 lesson plans developed by Project '87 for use in high school social studies classes. *The Ideas and Ideals of the Bill of Rights Around the World*, a seven-unit curriculum providing a comparative study of the Bill of Rights and its influence abroad.

• **Social Studies School Service**, 10200 Jefferson Blvd., P.O. Box 802, Culver City, CA 90232-0802 (800/421-4246 or 213/839-2436).

• **Supreme Court Historical Society**, 1511 K Street, NW, #612, Washington, DC 20005 (202/543-0400). *Equal Justice Under Law*, soft-cover student book for junior and senior high school students, written by Isidore Starr. The Supreme Court Historical Society with the cooperation of the National Geographic Society has created this informative, illustrated text.

• **Thomas School of Communication**, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122 (215/787-8421). *The First Amendment: Free Speech*, soft-cover curriculum guide for high school teachers with related court cases and resource listings included. Grades 8-12.

• **University of Puget Sound Institute for Citizen Education in the Law** (UPSICEL), 950 Broadway Plaza, Tacoma, WA 98402-4470 (206/591-2215). Director: Margaret Armanas-Fisher. The Institute has a directory available entitled, *Teaching About the Law*. 174 pages.

"Every denial of freedom, every denial of equal opportunity for a livelihood, for an education, for the right to participate in representative government diminishes me. There, is the moral basis for our cause."

Everett Dirksen,
United States Senator
on the Civil Rights Bill
of 1964

LICENSED PRODUCTS

*"Though slavery
was abolished,
the wrongs of
my people were
not ended.
Though they
were not slaves,
they were not yet
quite free."*

Frederick Douglass

The Commission's licensing program recognizes and encourages worthy American-made products and services that enhance the commemoration of the Bicentennial. These officially licensed products are subject only to the laws of the U.S. to display the Commission logo. The Commission income generated through this program supports/ subsidizes educational programs and activities.

- **Allen Company, Blackhester, NE (513/782-2491).** A selected line of glassware including a candy jar, barware, beverage glass, and ceramic mug.
- **Anderson Lamb Inc., Oakdale, NY (516/562-3244).** A painting of George Washington and the Constitution, framed or unframed.
- **Annin Flag Company, One Annin Drive, Roseland, NJ 07068 (201/228-9400).** Flags with official logo.
- **Aristoplay, Ltd., Ann Arbor, MI (313/995-4353).** A Constitutional board game, titled "Hail to the Chief."
- **Black, Star and Frost, Ltd., Tyson Tower, Suite B-120, 8000 Towers Crescent Drive, Vienna, VA 22182 (703/761-4222).** Key ring, stamp box, and money clip.
- **Boehm, 25 Fairfacts Street, Trenton, NJ 08638 (800/257-9410).** Porcelain plate and bowls.
- **Brunner Music Publishing Co., Los Angeles, CA (213/472-5639).** Sheet music (piano) and choral arrangement for a song written solely for the Bicentennial of the Constitution.
- **The Button Works, P.O. Box 400, 300 Broad Street, Nevada City, CA 94949 (916/265-2457).** Metal campaign-style buttons.
- **Catania Et Al., Chicago, IL (312/266-2202).** A uniquely shaped brass bookmark bearing the official Bicentennial logo.
- **Chalk & Vermillion, 145 Worcester Street, New York, NY 10012 (212/995-2500).** Paintings.
- **Charleston Mint, P. O. Box 31143, Charleston, SC 29417 (803/577-2982).** Coin series, watch.
- **Countryside Studio, Inc., 450 West Main Street, Gallatin, TN 37066 (615/452-5851).** Prints and paintings.
- **Custom Pin and Design, 35 Northwood Road, Lake Placid, NY 12946 (518/523-2810).** Lapel pins with logo.
- **Design Masters Assoc., Inc., P.O. Box 2121, 119 Wilderness Lane, Williamsburg, VA 23187 (804/565-2500).** Lapel pin, pendant, bookmark, and Christmas ornament with logo.
- **Dettra Flag Company, Inc., Oaks, PA 19456 (215/666-5050).** Flags with official logo.
- **Fisher Pen Company, 743 Circle Avenue, Forest Park, IL 60130 (312/366-5030).** Black chrome Fisher bullet space pen.
- **Folk Era Productions, Inc., 17 Middle Dunstable Road, Nashua, NH 03062 (603/888-3457).** Patriotic songs by top-name artists.

• **Forward Company**, 19158 Euclid Way, Van Nuys, CA 91406 (818/889-7699). A one hour and fifteen minute story depicts complete tape of readings of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence; both is appropriate music. Post included.

• **Gallery of the Republic**, 44 Van Buren, Austin, TX 78701 (512/477-7100). Handmade reproductions of historical flags. Available from 10 to 12 noon.

• **Hampton Hall**, 120 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10001 (212/695-1444). Fine arts and sculpture.

• **Hansen Classics, Ltd.**, 844 South 15th W, Sandy, UT 84070 (801/566-3601). Porcelain sculptures.

• **Hercules Are Forever**, 9621 Pagewood Lane, Houston, TX 77063 (713/965-8712). T-shirts, sweatshirts, and posters with signers' portraits.

• **Historical Documents, Inc.**, 8 N. Preston Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104 (215/387-8070). Parchment replicas, posters, and puzzles.

• **JHB Designs**, 242 W. Avenue, Palizada, Suite 2, San Clemente, CA 92672. *The Wee People & We the People* T-shirts and sweatshirts.

• **Kirk Stieff**, 800 Wyman Park Drive, Baltimore MD 21211 (301/338-6094). George Washington Commemorative Wine Coaster.

• **Knowledge Products**, 2005 Elm Hill Pike, P. O. Box 100340, Nashville, TN 37210 (615/889-8995). Constitution tapes.

• **Lenox Collections**, 1 Lenox Center, P. O. Box 519, Langhorne, PA 19047 (215/750-6900). Bone china bowls and candlesticks.

• **Liberty Mint**, 651 Columbia Pike, Provo, UT 84604, (801/373-9300). Plaque of Rockwell's Four Freedoms.

• **Louisville Stoneware Co.**, 731 Brent Street, Louisville, KY 40204 (502/371-9112). Mugs with historic buildings.

• **Massillon Plaque Company**, 5757 Mayfair Road, P. O. Box 2539, North Canton, OH 44720 (216/494-4199). Constitution and Preamble plaques.

• **Metro Flag, Inc.**, 47 Bassett Highway, Dover, NJ 07801 (201/366-1776). T-shirts and sweatshirts with official logo.

• **Mottahedeh**, 225 5th Avenue, New York, NY 10010 (212/685-3050). Bone china plates.

• **Mount Vernon Ladies Association**, Mount Vernon Inn, Mount Vernon, VA 22121 (703/780-0011). Blazer buttons, pewter ware, engraving.

• **Orion Marketing**, 8715 Barnette Street, Manassas, VA 22110 (703/368-7955). 24K gold-plated Christmas ornaments.

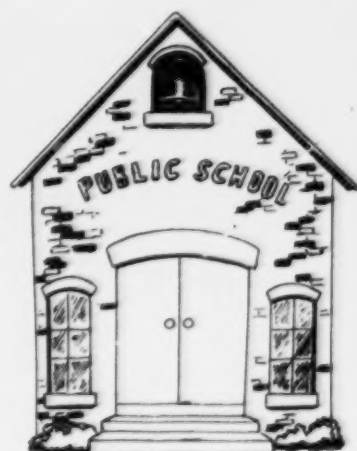
• **Panda Cachets**, Clifton, VA 22024 (703/235-8298). Philatelic (stamp) products.

• **Pitney Bowes**, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr. Drive, Stamford, CT 06926 (203/351-7084). Postage meter ads in four Bicentennial commemorative designs.

• **Printing Industries of the Carolinas Foundation, Inc. (PICA)**, 3601 Rose Lake Drive, Charlotte, NC 28217 (704/527-7422). Paintings and engravings.

• **Project Constitution**, P.O. Box 302, Little Falls, NJ 07424 (201/785-3948). Constitution tapes.

• **Silvertip Studios**, Route One, Box 4059, Twin Falls, ID 83301 (208/734-3440). Bronze sculpture.



"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate facilities are inherently unequal."

Chief Justice
Earl Warren,
*Brown v. Board of
Education*, 1954

Abigail Adams

• **Windsor Crystal**, 2213 First Street, Moundsville, WV 26041 (304/845-0552). *Crystal glasses, torte plate, trifle bowl with carved eagle.*

We the People

of the United States, in order to form
and our Patriotic Address

Section - 12
Chas. J. J.

End.

W. J. ...

received from the
the other of which
my friend and

MUSIC AND PLAYS

Following is a listing of some contacts for plays, dramatizations, and music relating to the Bill of Rights and Beyond.

• **Brunner Music Publishing Co.**, 169 N. Bowling Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049 (213/472-5859). Award-winning writer Mr. Robert F. Brunner has written the music for a song titled "So Many Voices Sing America's Song." Sheet music (piano) and choral arrangement available.

• **Compassion, Chicago**. **Freedom, Chicago**. (408/441-7000 or 408/377-7223). Mr. Compassion has written *Democracy*, a play based on the American Declaration of Independence. *Democracy* is a play about the American Revolution.

• **Eagle Forum**, 88 Fairmont, Alton, IL 62002. A one-minute Constitutional jingle written by Phyllis Schlafly, titled "Stand Proud for the Constitution."

• **Folk Era Productions, Inc.**, 17 Middle Dunstable Road, Nashua, NH 03062 (603/888-3457). Patriotic songs honoring 200 years of freedom sung by Johnny Cash and other top-name artists. Available in cassette and compact disc.

• **Freddy Bienstock Enterprises**, 1619 Broadway, New York, NY 10019 (212/489-8170). Mr. Lester Boles has available a four-part choral composition titled *The Bill of Rights*, based on the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.

• **Glassman, Harvey**. 21730 Parklawn, Oak Park, MI 48237. Mr. Glassman has written a song titled "We The People" scored for vocal solo and either piano or guitar accompaniment.

• **Gunter, Edward C.** 3200 S.W. 76th Avenue, Miami, FL 33155 (305/264-8476). Mr. Gunter has composed a song titled "Pray, America, Pray."

• **Hyde, George Winslow**. 2835 Cumberland Road, San Marina, CA 91108-2205 (818/792-1312). Mr. Hyde has an original arrangement for orchestra of the "Star Spangled Banner."

• **Pascoe, Charles**. Southwest Texas University, San Marcos, TX 78666 (512/245-2204). Mr. Pascoe has written an original play, *The Next Amendment*.

• **Peck, Russell**. 2731 Stratford Drive, Greensboro, NC 27408 (919/288-7034). Mr. Peck has been commissioned by the Charlotte Symphony to compose a piece titled, *E Pluribus Unum*.

• **Robinson, Chuck**. The Florida State University, School of Music, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2098 (904/644-3424). Mr. Robinson has written two songs for the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights titled "A More Perfect Union," and "We The People." These songs have been used extensively by schools throughout Florida.

• **Ross, Jane M.** Bethesda, Maryland (301/469-8919). *Topaz*, a play by Ms. Ross, based on a Japanese-American family forced into a relocation center.

• **Sampo Music**, 1 Surrey Lane, Atherton, CA 94025 (415/322-9121). Published a song by Nora Hunt titled "Let America Speak."

• **Stephenson, R. Rex**. Ferrum, VA (703/483-8603). Mr. Stephenson has written *Charity for All*, a dramatization of the Reconstruction Era in Franklin County, Virginia, 1865-1867, dealing with the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and abandoned lands.

• **Wallace, Victor**. 2623 S.E. 17th Avenue, Cape Coral, FL 33904 (813/945-1703). Mr. Wallace has composed a song for solo voice and accompaniment titled "Our Love and Lady Liberty."

• **Winokur, Roselyn**. 35 Gregory Lane, P.O. Box 163, Millwood, NY 10546 (914/941-6313). Ms. Winokur has composed a musical, *Light Up the Sky*, about the famous pre-Civil War Dred Scott case.

that belong to
citizens of the
United States of
America be
guaranteed to us
and our
daughters
forever."

Susan B. Anthony,
1898

POSTERS AND PRINTS

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal."

Seneca Falls
Declaration and
Resolutions on
Woman's Rights, 1848

• **Anderson Lamb, Inc.**, Oskaloosa, NY (516/863-3244). Paintings of George Washington, John Marshall, others, framed and unframed.

• **Chalk and Vermilion**, 146 Worcester Street, New York, NY 10012 (212/695-2800) for prints or (212/714-9112) for posters. An original painting in honor of the Constitution Bicentennial by Thomas McKnight available in limited edition print and in poster form.

• **Committee on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution**, 333 Constitution Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002 (202/541-5000). See also the *History of the Constitution*, by Howard Chandler Christy. Teachers' Posters, helping to promote the U.S. Constitution through their commemorative postage stamps (done in collaboration with Scholastic Inc.). *Constitution Week Poster* with teacher's guide and suggestions on the reverse side.

• **Country Side Studio, Inc.**, Gallatin, TN (615/452-5851). "American Eagle Series," five original paintings and limited edition prints.

• **The Gallery of the Republic**, 2104 Nueces, P.O. Box 156, Austin, TX 78767 (512/472-7701). "American Republic," 10 flags and 1855 map of the U.S.

• **Historic Cards and Prints**, Alexandria, VA (703/549-1016). Note paper related to the Constitution.

• **James Madison University**, Harrisonburg, VA 22807 (703/568-6211). "James Madison," a poster of Madison with inspirational quotes.

• **Learning Magazine**, 1111 Bethlehem Pike, Springhouse, PA 19477 (215/646-8700). "Celebrating the Bill of Rights and Beyond," a two-sided poster and accompanying teaching guide.

• **National Archives**, Museum Shop, Washington, DC 20408 (202/501-5235). Bill of Rights Posters, 31 x 33 inches, #6303.

• **National Archives and Records Administration**, Exhibits Department 505, Cashier's Office, Room G-1, Washington, DC 20408. "Tis Done! We Have Become a Nation," a series of 20 posters on various Constitutional subjects.

• **National Archives Publications**, 7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20408. "Special Edition Charters of Freedom." The full text of the Bill of Rights has been reproduced on handcrafted steel plates and bonded to rich, hand-rubbed solid walnut. 14" by 17." Product #12702. \$120.00.

• **Pennsylvania Humanities Council**, 320 Walnut Street, Suite 305, Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215/925-1005). "Blessings of Liberty," a series of posters with display kiosks available depicting a variety of our rights protected in the Bill of Rights.

• **Supreme Court Historical Society**, 111 Second Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002 (202/479-0400). Posters and prints on the history of the Judiciary and the Supreme Court are available.

RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS

The following is a list of organizations which can provide assistance on Constitutional and Bill of Rights and historical research and resources.

- Agency for Instructional Technology, Box A, Bloomington, IN 47402 (812/339-2800).
- American Association of Retired Persons, 1800 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006 (202/637-4700).
- American Bar Association, Special Committee on Youth Education for Continuing Education, 50 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60611 (312/962-5700).
- American Bar Association, 1111 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202/862-5800).
- American Historical Association, 400 A Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003 (202/544-2422).
- American Legion, National Headquarters, 700 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317/635-8411).
- American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611 (312/944-6780).
- American Political Science Association, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202/483-2512).
- American Studies Center, 499 S. Capitol Street, SW, Suite 417, Washington, DC 20003 (202/488-7122).
- AMVETS, National Service Foundation, 4647 Forbes Boulevard, Lanham, MD 20706 (301/459-6181).
- The Bill of Rights Institute, Dr. Rodney Smolla, Director, Marshal-Wythe School of Law, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (804/221-3808).
- Boy Scouts of America, 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, P.O. Box 152079, Irving, TX 75308 (214/580-2000).
- Camp Fire, Inc., 4601 Madison Avenue, Kansas City, MO 64112 (816/756-1950).
- Center for Civic Education, 5146 Douglas Fir Road, Calabasas, CA 91302 (818/340-9320). *The Center administers the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and the National Historical/Pictorial Map Contest.*
- Center for Constitutional Rights, 666 Broadway, New York, NY 10012 (212/614-6464).
- Center for Research and Development in Law-Related Education (CRADLE), Wake Forest University School of Law, P.O. Box 7206, Reynolda Station, Winston-Salem, NC 27109 (919/759-8061). *CRADLE in conjunction with Wake Forest University has been designated by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution as a repository for teacher-developed lesson plans and materials on law and the Constitution. Catalogues are available.*
- Center for the Humanities, Communications Park, Box 3000, Mt. Kisco, NY 10549 (914/666-4100).
- Chicago Historical Society, 1601 N. Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614 (312/642-4800).
- Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship and Political Philosophy, 4650 Arrow Highway, Suite D-6, Montclair, CA 91763-1223 (714/621-6825).



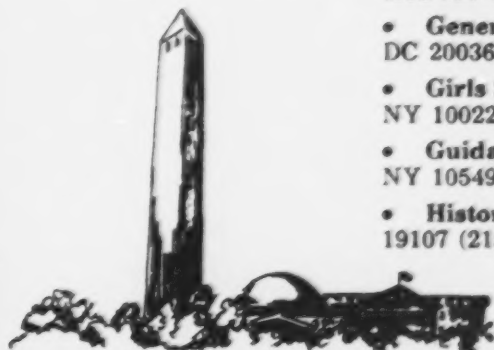
*The rights of
citizens of the
United States to
vote shall not be
denied or
abridged by the
United States or
by any State on
account of sex.*

Amendment XIX

*"In the District
of Columbia the
time is long
overdue for
granting
national
suffrage to its
citizens...."*

Dwight D. Eisenhower

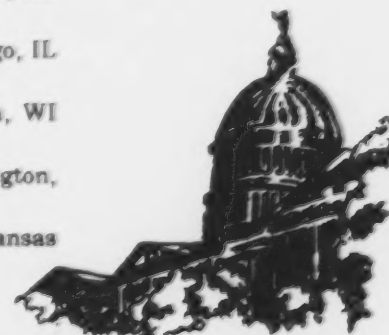
- **Close Up Foundation**, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1500, Arlington, VA 22202 (1-800/356-5136). *The Foundation has a variety of educational material on the Constitution and Bill of Rights.*
- **Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution**, 808 17th Street, NW, 8th Floor, Washington, DC 20006 (202/653-9800).
- **Committee on the Constitutional System**, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 416, Washington, DC 20036 (202/387-8787).
- **Congressional Quarterly Inc.**, 1414 22nd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037 (202/887-8620).
- **Constitutional Rights Foundation-Chicago**, 407 S. Dearborn, Suite 1700, Chicago, IL 60605 (312/ 663-9057). *The Foundation has a variety of educational material on the Constitution and Bill of Rights.*
- **Constitutional Rights Foundation-Los Angeles**, 601 South Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90005 (213/487-5590). *The Foundation has a variety of educational material on the Constitution and Bill of Rights.*
- **Convention II**, P.O. Box 1987, Washington, DC 20013 (202/544-1789).
- **Council for the Advancement of Citizenship**, 1724 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036 (202/857-0580).
- **Council of Chief State School Officers**, 379 Hall of the States, 400 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001-1511 (202/393-8161). *The Council has a number of materials available on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.*
- **Daughters of the American Revolution**, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006. (202/628-1776).
- **Delaware Heritage Commission**, 820 N. French Street, Wilmington, DE 19801 (302/652-6662).
- **Department of the Army**, Office of the Chief of Public Affairs, Command Information Division (SAPA-CI-PMB), Pentagon, Washington, DC. 20310 (202/695-3101).
- **Eastern National Parks Monuments**, 325 Chestnut Street, Suite 1212, Philadelphia, PA 19106 (1-800/634-9690).
- **Education for Excellence Network**, 1112 16th Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20036 (202/ 785-2985).
- **Encyclopedia Britannica Education Corp.**, 310 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60604 (1-800/621-3900).
- **ERIC/ChESS**, 2805 E. 10th Street, Bloomington, IN 47405 (812/855-3838).
- **Federation of State Humanities Councils**, 1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 1007, Washington, DC 20005 (202/393-5400). *Each state has its own humanities council.*
- **First Federal Congress Project**, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052 (202/676-6777).
- **Foreign Policy Association**, 729 7th Avenue, New York, NY 10019 (212/764-4050).
- **General Federation of Women's Clubs**, 1734 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036-2990 (202/347-3168).
- **Girls Scouts of the U.S.A.**, 830 Third Avenue and 51st Street, New York, NY 10022 (212/940-7500).
- **Guidance Associates Inc.**, Communications Park, Box 3000, Mount Kisco, NY 10549 (914/666-4100).
- **Historical Society of Pennsylvania**, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107 (215/732-6200).



- **League of Women Voters of the United States**, 1730 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202/429-1965).
- **Library of Congress**, Washington, DC 20540 (202/287-5108).
- **National Archives and Records Administration**, 7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20408 (202/501-5215). *The Archives produces a number of materials related to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights designed for high school classroom use.*
- **National Center for Constitutional Studies**, 5288 S 320th W, Suite B-158, Salt Lake City, Utah 84107 (801/281-1776).
- **National Conference of Christians and Jews**, 71 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1100, New York, NY 10003 (212/206-0006).
- **National Constitution Center**, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215/923-0004).
- **National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)**, 3501 Newark Street, NW, Washington, DC 20016 (202/966-7840). *NCSS provides information for teachers on resources and materials for teaching about the Constitution.*
- **National Geographic Society**, Education Services, 1134 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202/857-7000).
- **National History Day**, 11201 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106 (216/368-4155).
- **National Issues Forum**, 100 Commons Road, Dayton, OH 45459-2777 1(800/ 433-7834). *The National Issues Forum has materials on Bill of Rights issues.*
- **New York Historical Society**, 170 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024 (212/873-3400).
- **New York Public Library**, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018-2788 (212/221-7676).
- **Pennsylvania Humanities Council**, 320 Walnut Street, Suite 305, Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215/925-1005).
- **Prentice Hall Media and Associate Press**, Box 1050, Mt. Kisco, NY 10549 (914/666-4100).
- **Project '87**, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202/483-2512). *Project '87 has a variety of materials available on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.*
- **Public Broadcasting Service**, 1320 Braddock Place, Alexandria, VA 22314 (703/739-5000).
- **Pyramid Film and Video**, P.O. Box 1048, Santa Monica, CA 90406 (213/828-7577).
- **Smithsonian Office of Elementary and Secondary Education**, Room 1163, Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560 (202/357-2425).
- **Social Science Education Consortium**, 3300 Mitchell Lane, Boulder, CO 80301-2272 (303/492-8154).
- **Society for Visual Education Inc.**, 1345 Diversity Parkway, Chicago, IL 60614 (312/525-1500).
- **State Historical Society of Wisconsin**, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706 (608/262-3266).
- **U.S. Capitol Historical Society**, 200 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20002 (202/543-8919).
- **Veterans of Foreign Wars**, VFW Building, 406 West 34th Street, Kansas City, MO 64111 (816/756-3390).

*The District
constituting the
seat of
Government of
the United
States shall
appoint in such
manner as the
Congress may
direct...electors
of President and
Vice
President....*

Amendment XXIII



STATE BICENTENNIAL COMMISSIONS*



The rights of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Amendment XXIV

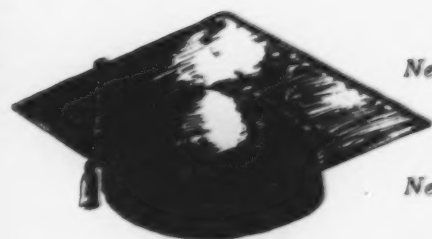
<i>Alabama</i>	Alabama Bicentennial Task Force, Governor's Office, State Capitol, Montgomery, AL 36130 (205/261-7182). Chairman: Honorable C.C. "Bo" Torbert, Jr. Contact: Dr. Anita Buckley, Executive Director.
<i>Alaska</i>	Alaska Commission to Celebrate the United States Constitution, State Department of Education, Public Information Office, P.O. Box F, Juneau, AK 99811 (907/465-2821). Chairman: John E. Havelock. Contact: Harry Gamble, Executive Director.
<i>Arizona</i>	Arizona Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, Arizona Bar Association, 363 North 1st Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85003 (602/252-4804). Chairman: Honorable Frank X. Gordon, Jr. Contact: Teena Olszewski.
<i>Arkansas</i>	Arkansas Constitution Bicentennial Commission, Lieutenant Governor's Office, State Capitol, Little Rock, AR 72201 (501/682-2144). Chairman: Honorable Winston Bryant (Lt. Gov.) Contact: Charles Miller.
<i>California</i>	State of California Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, 316 Alta Vista Avenue, South Pasadena, CA 91030 (213/256-7350). Chairman: Jane A. Crosby.
<i>Colorado</i>	*Colorado Justice Department, Department of Public Education, 1301 Pennsylvania Street, #300, Denver, CO 80203 (303/837-3658). Contact: Rebecca Smith.
<i>Connecticut</i>	United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission for the State of Connecticut, c/o Old State House, 800 Main Street, Hartford, CT 06103 (203/522-6766 or 203/522-1216). Chairman: Ralph G. Elliot, Esq. Contact: Wilson (Bill) Faude, Executive Director.
<i>Delaware</i>	Delaware Heritage Commission, Carvel State Office Building, 4th Floor, 820 North French Street, Wilmington, DE 19801 (302/652-6662). Chairman: James R. Soles, Ph.D. Contact: Dr. Deborah P. Haskell, Acting Executive Director.
<i>District of Columbia</i>	District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission, 1511 K Street, NW, Suite 738, Washington, DC 20005 (202/727-5753). Chairman: Ms. Teri Y. Dokes. Contact: Peter Share, Executive Director.
<i>Florida</i>	Florida Bicentennial Commission, Supreme Court Building, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1925 (904/488-2028). Chairman: Honorable Ben F. Overton. Contact: Jeffrey Jonasen, Executive Director.
<i>Georgia</i>	Georgia Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, 4290 West Club Lane, NE, Atlanta, GA 30319 (404/262-2797). Contact: Helen Dougherty, Executive Director.
<i>Hawaii</i>	Hawaii Bicentennial Commission, Suite 1500, Pauahi Tower, 1001 Bishop Street, Honolulu, HI 96813 (808/522-5133). Chairman: Vernon F.L. Char, Esq.

*Indicates no official State Bicentennial Commission in existence. Local Designated Bicentennial Community serves as an alternate "unofficial" contact.

- Idaho* No active Commission.
- Illinois* Committee on Law Related Education, Illinois State Bar Association, 633 North East Avenue, Oak Park, IL 60302 (708/383-9724). Chairman: Cheryl Niro. *For Education Materials:* Committee on Law Related Education, Illinois State Bar Association, 424 S. Second Street Springfield, IL 62701 (217/525-1760). Contact: Donna Schechter.
- Indiana* Indiana Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, Indiana State Library, 140 North Senate, Room 108, Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317/232-2506). Chairman: Honorable Randall T. Shepard. Contact: Pamela Bennett, Executive Director.
- Iowa* Iowa State Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, c/o State Historical Society of Iowa, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, IA 52240 (319/335-3917). Chairman: Dr. Joseph Walt. Contact: Loren N. Horton, Coordinator, Bicentennial Projects.
- Kansas* Kansas Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, c/o Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West 10th Street, Topeka, KS 66612 (913/235-1787). Chairman: Honorable Frank Theis. Contact: Marjorie Schnacke, Executive Director.
- Kentucky* United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Kentucky, Kentucky Academy of Trial Attorneys, 12700 Shelbyville Road, The Cumberland Building, Louisville, KY 40243 (502/244-1320). Chairman: Penny P. Gold.
- Louisiana* Louisiana Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, LSU Law Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70803 (504/388-8846 or 504/568-5707). Chairman: James L. Dennis. Vice Chairman: Michael M. Davis. Contact: Paul Baier, Executive Director.
- Maine* Maine Commission to Commemorate the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, The Maine Law-Related Program, University of Maine Law School, 246 Deering Avenue, Portland, ME 04102 (207/564-3466 or 207/780-4159). Chairman: Hugh Calkins, Esq. Contact: Kay Evans, Esq., Executive Director.
- Maryland* Maryland Office for the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States, c/o Maryland State Archives, 350 Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis, MD 21401 (301/974-3914). Chairman: Dr. Edward C. Papenfuss. Contact: Dr. Gregory A. Stiverson, Executive Director.
- Massachusetts* *Constitution Bicentennial Committee of Stoneham, 2 Harrison Street, Stoneham, MA 02180 (617/662-2059). Chairman: Mr. Paul E. McDonald.
- Michigan* Michigan Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, Hollister Building, Suite 360, 106 W. Allegan Street, Lansing, MI 48933 (517/335-4460). Chairman: Morley Winograd. Contact: Dr. James McConnell, Executive Director.
- Minnesota* Minnesota Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, Vets Service Building, 4th Floor, 20 West 12th Street, St. Paul, MN 55155 (612/297-4217). Chairperson: Dorothy Molstad. Contact: Todd Lefko, Executive Director.

*"If we are to
keep our
democracy,
there must be a
commandment:
Thou shalt not
ration justice."*

*Judge Learned Hand,
1951*



"Our young people of 18 years of age have attained the knowledge, ability and maturity to participate as responsible members of the democratic electorate."

*Senator
Jennings Randolph
(WV)*

- Mississippi** United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Mississippi, 2309 Parkway Drive, Tupelo, MS 38801 (601/842-7913). Contact: Margaret DeMerville, Executive Director.
- Missouri** United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Missouri, State Capitol Building, Room 116-3, Jefferson City, MO 65101 (314/751-5938). Chairman: Honorable Albert L. Rendlen. Contact: Joanne M. Hibdon, Executive Director.
- Montana** Montana Constitutional Connections Committee, Statehood Centennial Office, P.O. Box 1989, Capitol Station, Helena, MT 59620-1989 (406/444-1989). Chairman: Honorable Frank Haswell. Contact: Carolyn Linden.
- Nebraska** United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission of Nebraska, 351 Jeffrey Drive, Lincoln, NE 68583 (402/466-4720). Chairman: Jack Schuetz. Contact: Lois Noble, Executive Director.
- Nevada** Nevada Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, 2501 East Sahara, Las Vegas, NV 89158 (702/486-4506). Chairman: Honorable John Mowbray.
- New Hampshire** State of New Hampshire Bicentennial Commission on the United States Constitution, 10 Emerald Avenue, Hampton, NH 03842 (603/271-2169 or 603/926-3853). Chairman: Honorable Edna Pearl F. Parr.
- New Jersey** New Jersey Historical Commission, Department of State, 4 North Broad Street, Trenton, NJ 08625 (609/292-6062). Contact: Mary Alice Quigley, Director, Public Programs & Field Services. *For Education Materials:* Smith Administration Center, One Bonner Road, East Brunswick, NJ 08816 (908/613-6766). Contact: Mr. Robert J. Flood, Supervisor for Social Studies/Media.
- New Mexico** *For Clearinghouse Information Only:* P.O. Box AA, Albuquerque, NM 87103 (505/842-6262). Contact: Michael L. Keleher, Esq.
- New York** Council for Citizenship Education, "The Legacy Project of the New York State Commission," Russell Sage College, Troy, NY 12180 (518/270-2363). Contact: Dr. Stephen L. Schechter, Director.
- North Carolina** North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, c/o FOCUS (Friends of the Constitution of the United States), 202 East Park Drive, Raleigh, NC 27605 (919/821-5206). Contact: Marianne Wason, Executive Director. Bob Geary, Assistant.
- North Dakota** North Dakota Constitution Celebration Commission, Supreme Court of North Dakota, State Capitol Building, Bismarck, ND 58505 (701/224-2689). Chairman: Honorable Herbert L. Meschke. Contact: Lawrence D. Spears, Executive Director.
- Ohio** Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211 (614/297-2350 or 614/297-2354). Contact: Gary Ness, Director. Steve George, Assistant Director.
- Oklahoma** Constitution 200, Tulsa Junior College, 909 South Boston, Tulsa, OK 74119 (918/587-6561 Ext. 172.) Co-Chairman: Joseph A. Blackman.

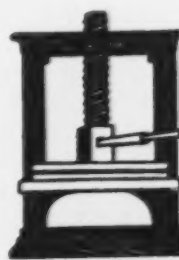
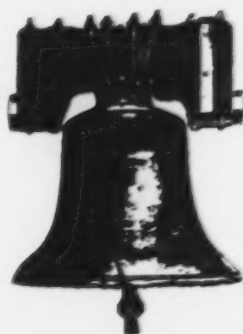
- Oregon** Oregon Governor's Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, Multnomah County Courthouse, 1021 Southwest 4th Avenue, Room 206, Portland, OR 97204 (503/248-3198). Chairman: Honorable Charles S. Crookham.
- Pennsylvania** Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, c/o Pennsylvania Department of Education, Arts and Sciences Building, 8th Floor, 333 Market Street, Harrisburg, PA 17126-0333 (717/783-1832). Contact: Dr. James J. Wetzler.
- Rhode Island** Rhode Island Bicentennial Foundation, 77 Plain Street, Providence, RI 02903 (401/273-1787). Chairman: Dr. Patrick T. Conley.
- South Carolina** United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission of South Carolina, Department of Archives and History, 1430 Senate Street, P.O. Box 11669, Columbia, SC 29211-1669 (803/734-8591). Contact: Mrs. Alexia J. Helsley.
- South Dakota** South Dakota Centennial Commission, State Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501 (605/773-4036). Chairman: Shelley Stingley. Contact: James Larson, Executive Director.
- Tennessee** *Constitution Bicentennial Committee (Knoxville/Knox County), University of Tennessee, Room 3, Hoskins Library, Knoxville, TN 37996-4010 (615/974-2906). Chairman: Dr. Milton M. Klein.
- Texas** *Texas State Bar Association, P.O. Box 12487, 1414 Colorado Street, Austin, TX 78711 (512/463-1388). Contact: Hope Lockridge.
- Utah** No active Commission.
- Vermont** Vermont Statehood Bicentennial Commission, 6 Church Street, Rutland, VT 05701 (802/775-0800). Chairman: William B. Gray, Esq. Contact: Carolyn Meub, Executive Director.
- Virginia** Virginia Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, Center for Public Service, Room 309, 2015 Ivy Road, Charlottesville, VA 22903-1795 (804/924-0948). Chairman: Dr. A.E. Dick Howard. Contact: Dr. Timothy G. O'Rourke, Executive Director.
- Virgin Islands** United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission of the Virgin Islands, University of the Virgin Islands, RR 02, 10,000, St. Thomas, VI 00850 (809/773-1620). Chairman: Dr. Roderick E. Moorehead.
- Washington** Secretary of State, Legislative Building, Stop Code AS-22, Olympia, WA 98504 (206/753-7121). Contact: John Dziedzic.
- West Virginia** United States Constitution Bicentennial Commission of West Virginia, Cultural Center, Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV 25305 (304/348-0220). Contact: Ken Sullivan, Executive Director.
- Wisconsin** Wisconsin Bicentennial Committee on the Constitution, Wisconsin Bar Center, Post Office Box 7158, Madison, WI 53707-7158 (608/257-3838). Chairman: Honorable Roland B. Day. Contact: George Brown, Executive Director.
- Wyoming** Wyoming Bar Association, 500 Randall Avenue, P.O. Box 109, Cheyenne, WY 82001 (307/632-9061). Contact: Tony Lewis.

*The right of
citizens of the
United States,
who are
eighteen years of
age or older, to
vote shall not be
denied or
abridged by the
United States or
by any State on
account of age....*

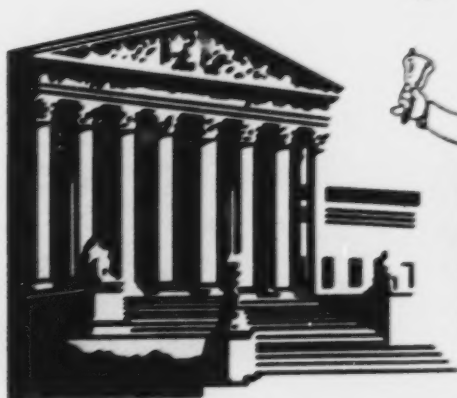
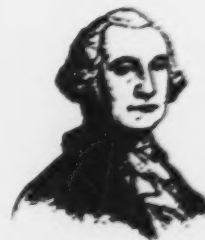
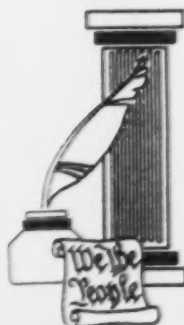
Amendment XXVI

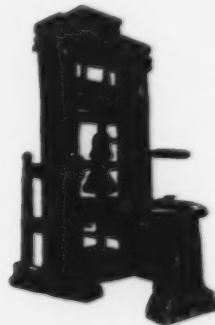
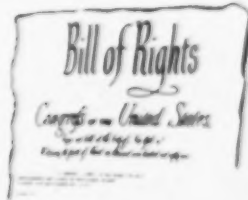
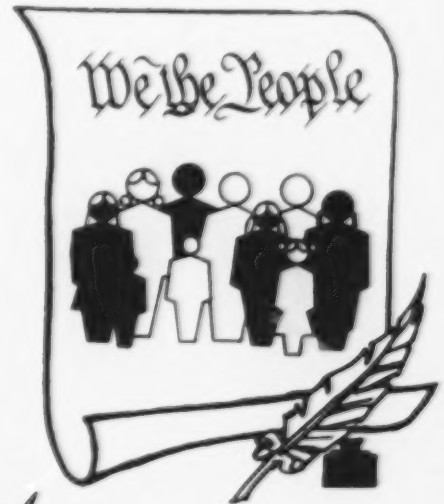
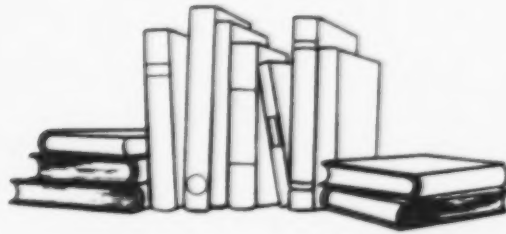


SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

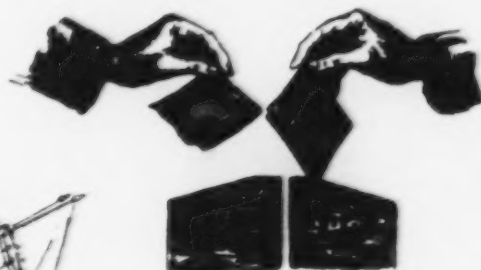


Congress of the United States

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We the People of the United States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby adopt this Constitution for the United States of America.



We the People of the United States

WE'D LIKE YOU TO RESERVE THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 17th FOR A MIRACLE.

George Washington said its creation was "little short of a miracle." James Madison said, "It is impossible for the man of pious reflection not to perceive in it a finger of that Almighty hand," when describing the process that created it.

Washington and Madison were commenting on nothing less than the document that created our government: The Constitution of the United States. The Constitution is the foundation of our country and the means by which we

achieve the rule of law and protect our freedom.

The week of September 17th is Constitution Week. Many libraries will have displays and information on this incredible document.

Why not take a look at it. After all, it isn't often you can hold a miracle in your hands.

To get your copy, send your name and address to: Bicentennial Commission, 808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006-3999.

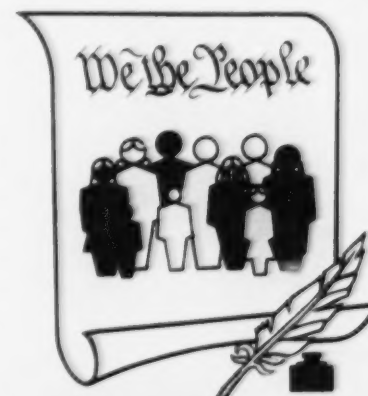


Constitution Week, September 17th-23rd
THE CONSTITUTION
The words we live by.

The Commission on the
Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution



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**CELEBRATE
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SEPTEMBER**

**CONSTITUTION
WEEK** September 17-23

Become Involved in an
American Legacy:
The Annual Celebration
of the United States Constitution,
**"THE WORDS
WE LIVE BY"**

For more information contact:
CONSTITUTION WEEK
Commission on the Bicentennial
of the United States Constitution
808 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-USA-1787



AFTER THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OUR FOUNDING FATHERS WROTE SOMETHING EVEN MORE IMPORTANT.

Ten years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence our founding fathers created what historians have called the greatest single document struck off by the hand and mind of man.



Our founding fathers created the Constitution of the United States.

For the first time in history, power was granted by the people to the government, and not by the government to the people.

The freedom unleashed by the Constitution allowed Americans to develop their talents and abilities to the fullest. And attain what is now known the world over as the *American Dream*.

As we commemorate the Bicentennial of the Constitution, there is no better way for you as an American to reaffirm the principles for which our country stands than to learn more about the Constitution.

The words we live by.

THE CONSTITUTION

The words we live by

To learn more about the Constitution write: Constitution, Washington, D.C. 20509. The Commission on the Bicentennial of The U.S. Constitution. 

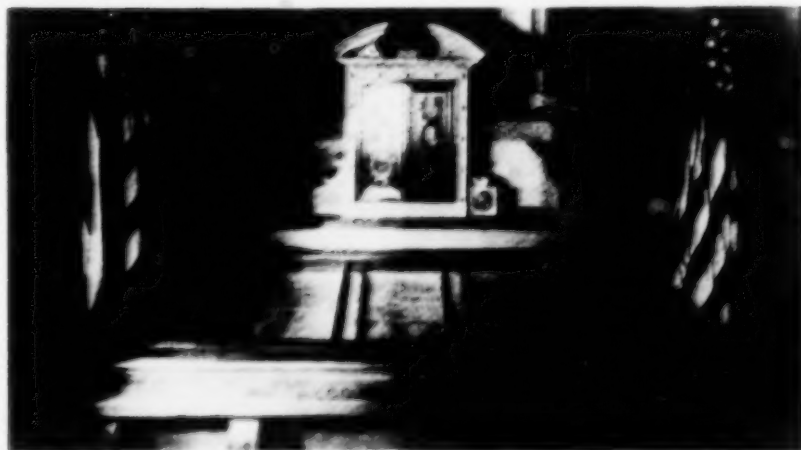
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CM-4-87

THE PRESIDENT DOESN'T TAKE AN OATH TO DEFEND THE AMERICAN FLAG OR THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The President takes an oath to defend something even more important than a majestic symbol of our country.



The President takes an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States. A document that has been described as the greatest leap forward for freedom in human history. A document that is the foundation of our country. And the means by which we achieve the rule of law and protect our freedom.

As we commemorate the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, there is no better way for you as an American to reaffirm the principles for which our country stands than to learn more about the Constitution.

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WE'D LIKE TO
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ONE THING HAS INFLUENCED EVERY PRESIDENTIAL DECISION IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.



The Constitution.

For 200 years, through war, the Depression, even civil unrest, the Constitution has influenced every Presidential decision.

It's what the framers of our Constitution wanted. They knew what it was like to live in a country governed by a king. So when our Founding Fathers created the

Constitution they wrote Article Two specifically to define the powers of the Presidency.

To take a closer look at one of history's most important job descriptions, send for a free information kit which contains a copy of the Constitution. Write: Constitution, Washington, D.C. 20006-3999.



THE CONSTITUTION
The words we live by



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THE POWER TO DECLARE WAR, MAKE LAWS, AND APPROVE TREATIES ISN'T FOUND IN THE OVAL OFFICE.



It's found on Capitol Hill, in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Because when our Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution they established a system of "checks and balances."

In this separation of powers, Congress was granted legislative power. Which means only Congress

can declare war, coin money, raise and support armies or make laws.

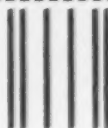
To learn more about the powers of Congress as stated in the Constitution, send for a free information kit which contains a copy of the Constitution. Write: Constitution, Washington, D.C. 20006-3999.



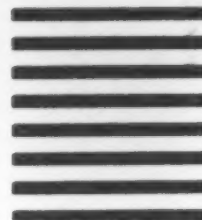
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